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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Kirov Falls to Russians; Car Rationing Planned; Federal Building Raid Drill

The World's Day—January 14, 1942

Russia: Russians Take Kirov and Gorokhovo

Russian forces captured Kirov, 100 miles southeast of Smolensk, and Gorokhovo, near Mozhaisk, as they continued their drive against the retreating Germans. [Page 10.]

Further gains were reported around Lake Ilmen in the Leningrad sector and north of Simferopol in the Crimea.

Washington: New Cars to Be Rationed

Plans for rationing between 600,000 and 700,000 new automobiles, similar to the tire rationing plan, have been made, Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the House small business committee. [Financial Page.]

Wendell L. Willkie warned the nation against overconfidence and called for greater sacrifices and greater efficiency by all to insure the defeat of Germany and Japan. [Page 3.]

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, urged the United States Conference of Mayors not to seek reduction of municipal taxes. He recommended that cities use excess revenues resulting from the war boom in business to retire public debts.

Sidney Hillman, of the OPM, told the Conference of Mayors that 5,000,000 workers were engaged in war production at the close of 1941 and that "at least 10,000,000 others" must be added in 1942.

Construction of new gasoline stations was banned by the OPM to conserve materials for the war but officials assured the 300,000 service stations they could obtain equipment "necessary to the conduct of activities most essential to the war effort."

The Free Albania Organization pledged its "unreserved adherence" to the pact of the United Nations signed in the Capital Jan. 2.

President Roosevelt expressed determined opposition to the Senate version of the price control bill, stating it would lead to inflation and reiterating that prices must be controlled by a single administrator. [Page 1.]

Donald M. Nelson became director of the war production program, responsible directly to the President, under an executive reorganization. [Page 1.]

Military and naval officers from most of the United Nations will be stationed in the United States on a permanent or temporary basis, President Roosevelt disclosed. [Page 1.]

Secretary Hull said the State Department was working for the exchange of United States diplomats in enemy countries, while in London the War Office announced Japan had indicated readiness to furnish the International Red Cross information concerning exchanges of war prisoners and, as far as possible, interned noncombatants.

President Roosevelt reappointed Charles B. Henderson, Sam H. Husbands, Howard J. Klossner, Henry A. Mulligan and Charles T. Fisher, Jr. to the five-man Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, sending their nominations to the Senate for terms of two years starting Jan. 22. George A. Cook was reappointed to membership on the National (Railway) Mediation Board for a term expiring Feb. 1, 1945.

Control over actual operation of the United States Fleet is now in the hands of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, and considerable authority has been withdrawn from Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to permit the sharing of responsibilities, Secretary of the Navy Knox said.

President Roosevelt ordered that all enemy aliens within the United State, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands obtain certificates of identification. Attorney General Francis Biddle will set up the machinery for issuing the certificates.

New England: Raid Drill at Federal Building

First air-raid drill for 3,300 workers in Boston's 23-story Federal Building was set for this afternoon. [Page 2.]

While a number of persons have begun hoarding shoes, stocks are still plentiful, but quality is expected to decline, prices to rise. [Page 2.]

Six thousand more jobs were made available in Boston in 1941 by new and expanded plants, the Chamber of Commerce reported. [Page 2.]

Attorney General Bushnell (R) of Massachusetts assailed Republican isolationists, upheld Wendell L. Willkie, in speech. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Legislature will be summoned in special session Jan. 26, Governor Saltonstall announced. [Page 5.]

Five officers and crew of sabotaged Nazi S. S. Pauline Friederich were sentenced in Federal District Court of Massachusetts. [Page 1.]

Americas: Cuba and Mexico Conserve Tires

Cuba and Mexico moved to conserve their supplies of automobile tires. Cuba forbade sale or transfer of tires pending an inventory and Mexico forbade export of tires.

The Colombian War Ministry disclosed that Colombian troops had been moved into all strategic positions on the Colombian Pacific and Caribbean coasts and were guarding the southern gateway to the Panama Canal.

At Sea: Nazis Claim Four Merchant Ships

An Atlantic convoy attack was claimed by the German High Command to have netted a U-boat four merchant vessels totaling 21,000 tons.

Axis losses in shipping total nearly 5,000,000 tons since war began, it was unofficially claimed in London.

In Europe: Russian-Japanese Relations Same

Russian-Japanese relations are unchanged and will be governed by the two nations' neutrality pact, S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Foreign Commissar, announced. [Page 6.]

Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, left Rome to visit Budapest on official business, Rome announced.

War with Bulgaria was declared as of Jan. 6 by the Australian Government.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR TONIGHT — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Sugar Brought From Hoards By Store Offer

Quick profits offered in plan to meet demands of customers without any sugar supplies.

Some 250 pounds of sugar found its way from private ownership back into the market today as result of a novel appeal to sugar hoarders.

The Star Market Company, a well-known Greater Boston store, has offered to buy back the hidden sweetening at 10 cents a pound. The Market will then resell its purchases at 6½ cents a pound to its customers who are without sugar.

This offer was made by means of a half-page advertisement in a local paper, and response was prompt.

First word to come in was from a man in Newton, store authorities said, who offered to turn 100 pounds back to the Market immediately. He spurned the 10 cents a pound, saying he hadn't realized the seriousness of the shortage and that he'd be glad to "lend it" to the Market if people needed it that badly.

100 Pounds to Spare

Following on the heels of the first offer came another from a woman in Watertown who had 100 pounds to spare. A woman in Wellesley called in to notify the store that she had 50 pounds to turn over to the market for redistribution.

The women also refused to profiteer on their sugar supplies. These customers, store authorities stated, are not among the sugar hoarders, but were described as "heavy buyers who maintain large homes and normally order in large quantities."

Arrangements are being made to handle this lend-lease sugar, it was explained, by crediting the customers at the market price of 6½ cents, the sugar to be returned to them later if the market has a sufficient supply to enable them to do so. "Of course," a store executive said, "we cannot guarantee to give it back to them, and these donations have been made with that understanding."

Store Commended

Up to noontime no one had taken the Market up on its 10-cent offer, although scores of telephone calls had been received at the office headquarters in Watertown, and many comments had been made over counters in the various store branches in Watertown, Newtonville, Wellesley, and Somerville, commending the Market for its forthright advertising message.

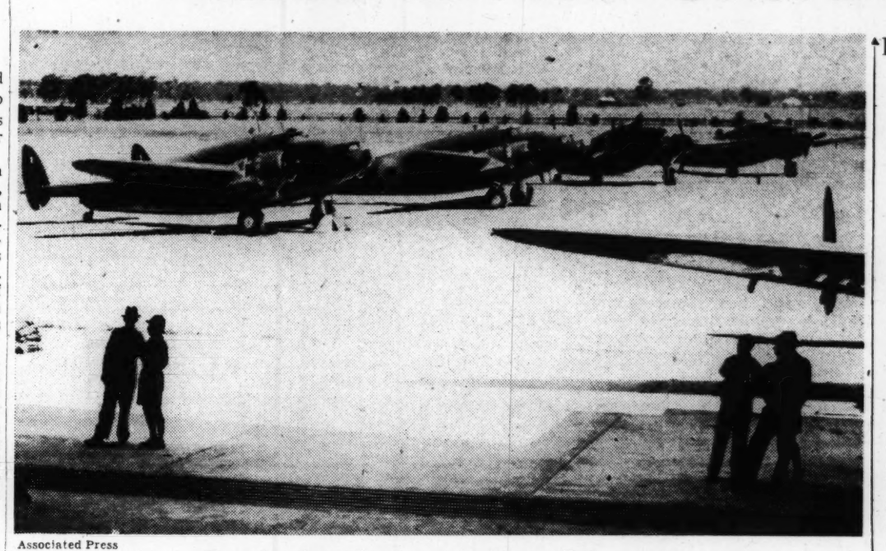
There's nothing phony about the offer either. "We stand ready to buy at that rate any quantity that may be brought in to us," asserted an official at the Market this morning.

Serious Situation Faced

Nor was the offer designed simply to smoke out the hoarders. "Many people have laid in an extra stock of sugar without realizing the consequences," he explained, "and we decided that this would be the most forceful way of bringing it to their attention."

He pointed to the statement in the advertising message that: "Hoarders have deprived patriotic Americans of their rightful supply . . . have made it impossible for mothers to prepare even simple dishes for their young children. Americans—is this the way we're going to face the future together—is this the way we're going to uphold a noble heritage of unity and democracy?"

Allies Strike Back on Pacific Front; Roosevelt Asks Win-the-Peace Plan; Nelson Is Now U. S. Production 'Czar'



Associated Press

Ready for Action Against Japanese

American-built bombers lined up on Richmond Airdrome in Australia. These fighting craft are ready to harass Japanese aggressors in the South Pacific.

Fresh British and Indian troops reach Burma—MacArthur beats off new Japanese attacks in Philippines—American and Dutch planes sink two Axis vessels.

Fresh British and Indian troops together with air-field ground crews and antiaircraft defense units arrived in Burma as increased United Nations strength in the Far Eastern war was was evidenced by a stronger showing by American forces in the Philippines.

On the Philippine battlefield, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces beat off two new Japanese attacks, the invaders suffering heavily, while American bombing planes, co-operating with the Dutch, sank at least two lighters of a Japanese naval force in the Tarakan area of Borneo.

Dutch counterblows against Japanese invaders of Dutch Borneo and Celebes were reported by Batavia simultaneously with announcement that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, United Nations Supreme Commander in the Pacific, arrived in the Netherlands East Indies to direct strategy against the Japanese.

Apparently modifying the former view that the battle of the Pacific was less important than the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, London appeared moving to place Far East reinforcements at the top of the priority list.

No Strings Bind U. S. Industrial Chief; President Submits Postwar Program

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Donald M. Nelson, new supreme commander of the American arsenal, was given unrestricted authority today to revamp and reman the Government's entire procurement organization.

President Roosevelt informed the new head of the new War Production Board that the drafting of the executive order investing him with unlimited power would be left in nis hands and thereby served notice on every Federal agency that from now on Mr. Nelson is to be the unquestioned production czar.

Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, told correspondents that the President was awaiting Mr. Nelson's recommendations before legalizing the reorganization and that Mr. Nelson's recommendations would prevail.

Nelson Outlines Goal

Mr. Nelson's first action was to tell the Army, Navy and office of Production Management that he was ready to shake up the entire defense setup if necessary "to lick Hitler and the Japs."

"Any organizational changes that have to be made in order to do this job will be made," Mr. Nelson declared in a letter to William S. Knudsen, OPM Director General; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy.

"We have just one job to do—to make enough war material to lick Hitler and the Japs, and to do it in the shortest possible time," the brief said.

"Any organizational changes that have to be made in order to do this job will be made. The present organization must and will evolve into the most effective possible instrument to do it.

"Everyone connected with production and procurement, in all agencies of the Government, must carry on with the utmost devotion and energy."

Mr. Nelson takes up this crucial task—second only to that of the President—as the possessor of the most decisive authority which Mr. Roosevelt has delegated to any administrator since he came to the White House.

Former Store Executive

Thus in the person of the former Executive Vice-President of Sears Roebuck & Company of Chicago the long-deferred, long-advocated reorganization of procurement, centralizing responsibility and centralizing authority in the hands of a single administrator, becomes a fact.

To Mr. Nelson, according to the President's announcement, goes the power to make "final" decisions.

Over Mr. Nelson will be no cabinet officials, no War and Navy representatives, no OPM directors. Over Mr. Nelson will be only the President and Mr. Roosevelt has let it be known that the war-production head will be given full White House backing, full latitude of action.

No Division of Authority

To rid the present defense administration of its overlapping agencies and divided authority, Mr. Roosevelt is establishing a single War Production Board and as its Chairman, Mr. Nelson is invested with executive and policy-making power which the Board itself cannot veto.

Mr. Nelson's position, therefore, takes priority over Mr. Knudsen and Sydney Hillman, Co-Directors of the Office of Production Management and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, former Chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

SPAB is dismantled and its members make up the personnel of the new War Production Board which is now advisory to its Chairman, not decisive over him.

Other members of the War Production Board include Harry L. Hopkins, Defense-Aid Supervisor; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; Frank Knox, Secre-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Nelson forceful executive: sets pace to overtake Axis: Page 9.

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Donald M. Nelson
Chairman, War Production Board.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—President Roosevelt today asked Congress and the country to begin immediate consideration of "plans and programs to win the peace."

To promote this discussion and to pave the way for future action, the President submitted to the Senate and the House detailed proposals of the National Resources Planning Board—proposals with special accent on achieving "postwar full employment, security and building America."

At the same time, in a second message to Congress this afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt asked that the Congress relieve both itself and the executive branch of the Government of many time-consuming, war impeding and money-wasting duties.

"In these critical days of our national defense effort," he said, "I feel there should be a joint endeavor on the part of the Congress and of the heads of the executive branch of the Government to divest our minds as far as possible of matters of lesser importance which consume considerable time and effort.

"We should grant the responsibility for handling such matters to those equipped with year around facilities and time to dispose of them."

2,000 Private Claims

Thus, to handle more than 2,000 private claim bills which come before every Congress and which usually cost more to enact than the amount of the claim to be settled, the President suggested that the executive departments be authorized to adjust and determine the merit of claims up to $1,000.

And to obviate the necessity of Congress to dispose of more than 100 separate enactments authoriz-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Battle of Pacific: Opinion in Britain Backs Quick Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—The grave prospect that Britain may soon face a seige of Singapore has resulted in a significant shift in military and public thought about the war in the Pacific.

It is clear today that the rapidity of Japanese progress in Indonesia has brought many persons around to the view of those American strategists who believe that it would be worth while to weaken the Allied position, both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic, in order to rush maximum assistance to the Far East while there is still something there to be saved.

This may be behind reports heard here in the form of Singapore advices that the United Nations will have air superiority over the Malayan skies within a few days. This is a surprising observation considering all the heavy ground equipment and personnel required to keep an effective and sizable air force in action from adequately defended bases.

Presence of American air reinforcements, disclosed today, lends some credence to the theory. But on the other hand, the Chinese press today launched a vigorous attack on the conduct of the Malayan campaign, charging that air, naval, and military reinforcements to the Far East are inadequate.

Chinese Criticize Delay

Chungking dispatches of the Associated Press quoted the Chinese Army organ, Sao Tang Pao, as charging the British in Malaya with lacking vision and determination.

"Signs of Anglo-American reinforcements are absent while British and American authorities

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

U. S. Forces Beat Off Foes' Attacks, Sink 2 Lighters

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — American forces throughout the Far Eastern war zone today continue to give better than they receive, sinking two Japanese lighters off the coast of Borneo and again beating off enemy attacks north of Manila Bay with heavy losses.

Holding lines that have changed but slightly in nearly a week of stiff combat, the Americans and Filipinos under Gen. Douglas MacArthur have broken Japanese attacks strongly supported by enemy aircraft and artillery. American losses were described by the War Department's communiqué as comparatively small.

Still fighting shy of the proven effectiveness of the American antiaircraft batteries on the fortified island of Corregidor, in Manila Bay, Japanese aviators confined their efforts to supporting ground troops.

Hundreds of miles to the south, three American bombing planes, co-operating with the forces of the Netherlands Indies, attacked a Japanese naval force engaged in landing operations in the Tarakan area of Borneo, destroying the two lighters.

More Damage Thought Done

It is thought possible that the bombers caused other damage among the Japanese flotilla, since the War Department's communiqué states that "unfavorable weather conditions made it difficult to determine the results of the other," other than the two definitely ascertained sinkings.

"Reports received from Mindanao and Jolo indicate that the Japanese are establishing advance bases in these islands from which to support attacks on Malaya and the Netherlands Indies," the communiqué added.

Against the background of the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today expressed strong concern over the unsettled problem of the thousands of Japanese natives inhabiting the Hawaiian island of Oahu.

Serious Racial Problem

"This is a racial problem of very great seriousness," the Secretary declared. "No final decision has been made on how to handle it, although studies are now going forward. It is primarily a problem for the Army to handle."

He pointed out that out of a total population on Oahu of 423,330 there were 157,905 persons of Japanese racial stock, and that 37,353 of these were foreign born and were therefore aliens.

After his return from the recent flying inspection tour of Pearl Harbor, Secretary Knox told newspapermen that the Japanese espionage at Pearl Harbor and throughout the Hawaiian Islands had been perfect and that some drastic steps would have to be taken to counter this continual menace.

Five German Tanker Officers Get Three Years for Sabotage

Five German officers of the Nazi tanker Pauline Friederich, sabotaged in Boston harbor last March, were sentenced today to three years in the Federal Penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney, of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Five crew members, also indicted with their officers, were released on personal recognizance for internment in the enemy alien camp in Montana.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested the men as quickly as they were released from bail.

Sentence of the 10 Nazi sailors this morning disclosed that, during the seven months they were imprisoned, the State Department had negotiated for an exchange of American and British nationals interned abroad.

Outbreak of war between Germany and the United States, however, interrupted negotiations, which would have released British seamen interned in Finland, and American citizens caught in Germany. These facts were revealed by John C. Johnston, counsel for the Nazi sailors.

Guards Placed

United States Deputy Marshals guarded elevators, stairways, and other entrances to the 15th floor courtroom in Boston's Federal Building where the Germans were sentenced. Ten Deputy Marshals stood at salient points in the Courtroom watching the crowd of 100 men and women who listened to Mr. Johnson's stirring plea for mercy to the enemy. Although the prisoners were not manacled, all the U. S. officers were armed, and FBI agents filtered through the crowds inside, and the curious outside, the courtroom.

To Avoid British

Stolidly, without expression, the five officers of the Pauline Friederich heard Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, ask for three years imprisonment for each of the men.

"Were I to respond," said Mr. Brandon, "to the hatred in my breast to all things Nazi, were I to respond to a patriotic urge, I should ask the maximum penalty. However, in recognition of all factors, in considering the state that exists between this country and Germany, I recommend to Your Honor that a penitentiary sentence of three years be imposed on each of the defendants pleading guilty in this case."

The Pauline Friederich came to Boston to avoid British ships, Mr. Brandon reminded the Court. On March 30, 1941, an examination by FBI agents, Coast Guardsmen, Edward B. Haffan, Assistant U. S.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Washington Becomes Capital Of Allies' War Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The continuous-session War Council of the 26 United Nations will have its headquarters in Washington, which will thus become the nerve center of an anti-Axis war effort covering all continents and seas, according to information available here.

Washington's selection was dictated, it is believed, not only because of the increasingly important role which American production will play during the coming months but also because of this country's strategic location between Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

Confirmation of this information has come from a number of developments which point to Washington as the Allied war capital of the world. Among these developments are:

1. Continuation of the land, air, and sea conversations between highest Anglo-American authorities.

2. Report in authoritative Government circles that William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the Office of Production Management, is to be co-ordinator of supplies for the United Nations.

3. Admission by President Roosevelt that military and naval authorities from other nations are expected here and that a number will remain indefinitely.

4. Word that the United States advocates creation of a Western Hemisphere war council which, while many of its members are not expected to be belligerents, will have an important economic and diplomatic part to play in hostilities.

Latin-American Aid

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion here that the dynamics of the present world-wide war will not permit the Latin-American nations to isolate themselves from this main current of events and that, since it is unlikely that Latin America will move closer to the Axis, these countries will find themselves irresistibly impelled to increase their aid to the United Nations.

This aid could be co-ordinated most effectively through Washington, it is held.

The President's statement that military and naval experts of other nations are to remain here indicates creation of an over-all Allied command to formulate the broad outlines of world-wide strategy. This would not mean, however, that the local military and naval autonomy of the 26 nations would be touched, since the Kremlin will continue to conduct the war in Russia, London will direct that in

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Churchill's big problem: more say for dominions: Page 6.

More 'Fishing'?

TOKYO, Jan. 14 — (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP))—Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared today that a Japanese submarine had scored two torpedo hits on a United States aircraft carrier of the Lexington type in waters west of Hawaii.

[The Lexington and her sistership, the Saratoga, both of 33,-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Dutch smash at Japanese in both Borneo and Celebes: Page 6.

No Shortage Is Seen in Shoes but Prices and Styles Are Changing

State Ration Board Ready For Its Duties

The Massachusetts State Rationing organization is ready to undertake any duties delegated to it, Thomas M. Joyce, the Tire Rationing Administrator, stated today, upon being informed that Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, will ration 600,000 to 700,000 new automobiles this year.

Mr. Joyce said that Washington has promised complete information on 1942 automobile distribution within two weeks. Meanwhile sale of new cars has been prohibited by the Federal Government until Feb. 2.

The Bay State Administrator said his organization has been working for some time to prepare the way for automobile rationing, and that the organization is now ready to assume the expanded responsibility.

Mr. Joyce also announced that six regional meetings will soon be held throughout Massachusetts to aid local boards in interpreting tire rationing regulations. These meetings were made necessary through mistaken interpretations by local boards, he said.

Mr. Joyce added that five local boards have been ordered to recover certificates they had issued authorizing persons to purchase new tires. In two cases, he said, it was necessary to recover new tires and make financial adjustment.

He added, "In each instance it was an honest mistake, caused by close questions arising from interpretations of the regulations."

The first regional meeting will be held at Boston next Monday. A second is scheduled at Worcester for Jan. 20; a third, at Springfield, Jan. 21; and a fourth, at Lawrence, Jan. 22. Dates for the other two meetings, at New Bedford and Brockton, have not yet been announced.

Drawings by Martha Burnham

South American Handicraft at Symphony Hall

Textiles and curios of silver, pottery, stone, and feathers, from Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Ecuador: (1) Araucanian breast pin from Chile. (2) Araucanian talisman from Chile. (3) Stirrup of carved wood within a silver stirrup. (4) Araucanian Indian charm. (5) Ancient bell. (6 and 7) Hebrew relics brought to Peru by refugees of Spanish Inquisition in 16th century. (8) Ceremonial cup in silver, portraying Manco Capac, legendary founder of Cuzco and the Incan monarchy. (9) Bobbin from 1,500-year-old Peruvian work box.

South American Handicraft To Be Shown at Symphony Hall

Coincidentally with the appearance of the Chilean pianist, Claudio Arrau, as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts this Friday and Saturday, an exhibition of South American handicraft has been arranged at Symphony Hall.

Textiles and curios of silver, pottery, stone, and feathers—from Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Ecuador—will be displayed in the small gallery off the west corridor of the first balcony. The items are from the Grace Lines Collection.

Included are some objects of an antiquity far antedating Pizarro's conquest of 1533. For example, there is a 1500-year-old Peruvian work box filled with bobbins, which came from near Cuzco, capital of the Empire of the Incas, and site of the gold-lined Temple of the Sun.

Manco Capac, legendary founder of Cuzco and the Incan Monarchy, is portrayed in a striking silver bust. His crown and mantle are formed of silver plates looped into shape, and decorated with a tapped-out pattern by metal punches. The space within the crown forms a flagon used for ceremonial purposes, with the loops of the robe serving as handles.

Very old is a set of what rather resemble sleighbells, on the vertigris-covered, bronze surfaces of which the face of an owl can be made out in relief. These, too, are from Peru, as is a sort of prodigious lapel pin—the decorated top being of frying-pan circumference, the pin of stilletto length and thickness. All the figures are in relief. The outer border has a pattern of laughing jackasses—which also kick.

Spanish occupancy of Chile and Peru shows some of its influence on handicraft in a collection of stirrups. For a woman riding side-saddle, there is a single stirrup of silver, encrusted with hammered ornamentation like brocade. For cavaliers, there are stirrups of carved wood with silver mountings.

In a class quite by themselves are Hebrew religious objects brought to Peru by Jewish refugees expelled from Spain in the sixteenth century. These were collected in various parts of Peru by Mauricio Halle of Lima. A striking item is an arm and hand of silver.

Shoe Plants Hum to Fill Army Orders

While some hoarding of shoes is starting in, it is minor and the war has as yet thrust no shortage into sight. But shoes are changing. Quality is beginning to dip, and price to lift. Style, though, mostly escapes.

Shoe men here in Massachusetts, chief shoe producing State in the country, thus inventoried today the current effects of the war on footwear for civilians.

In contrast with the auto, rubber and wool people, the shoe manufacturers proved chirpy. Shoes come in another class. A soldier can shoot tons of metal in a day, but he can't wear more than one pair of shoes at a time.

So while this country was building up an army of a couple of million men last year, the shoe industry broke all its records by turning out nearly 500,000,000 pairs of shoes. And men's shoes make up only a quarter of all the shoes.

How Production Soared

The new high mark for production was made by the extra buying caused by the defense boom, by manufacturers producing more than usual to offset a possible shortage, and by Army and Navy buying.

The hides we import come mostly from South America, which is largely outside the war zone. There is plenty of factory capacity. Supply of labor is ample except in spots. The average work-week in October ran only 37.2 hours.

"The shoe industry had a record production last year of at least 490,000,000 pairs of shoes," said Maxwell Field, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. "The highest previous peak stood at 425,000,000 in 1939.

"The Army and Navy bought 16,000,000 pairs. At the present time, based on an expected military demand this year of 36,000,000 pairs and anticipated receipt of hides of South America, it does not seem that there will be a serious shortage.

Sole Leather to Be Shifted

"Some dislocations, however, are bound to occur in the industry and in individual factories."

One of the shifts now in process will take the thick sole leather off the higher priced men's shoes to put on the soldiers' feet, a leading manufacturer pointed out. Many a new soldier who never before sported anything but a cheap shoe will tramp around in sole leather that used to grace the bankers and brokers.

"The civilian trade in the high-grade shoes, as it looks now, will have to take the light-weight soles," said the manufacturer. "The insole in a shoe is the foundation of it. Soles are very important on high-grade shoes. Such shoes still on the market have the heavier sole."

Kid used only in women's shoes will be affected by the war as stocks are drastically cut down after July. The goat skins that go into kids come mostly from India, China, and other points in the Far East, as well as South America. But kid is a style item, comment the shoe men, that is not employed in a majority of the women's shoes and can be replaced. Rubber in shoes will obviously vanish.

Women's Not Up Much

Prices have advanced principally on men's shoes, less on women's. Now some increases are forecast in women's shoes before Easter.

The lower-priced men's shoes have gone up more proportionately than the higher-priced. One of the principal chains of cheap shoes has raised men's shoes from $3.15 to $3.85. This company's prices are regarded in the trade as a fair barometer.

While further increases are looked for, the ceiling put on hide and leather prices by the Government last month will probably keep shoes from going up much higher unless new wage advances cause labor costs to go up. Much of the rise in price is credited to the higher wages now being paid. Yet the average weekly earnings for the industry in November are reported at $22.07.

Some changes in quality have already appeared in women's shoes, but they are said to be minor. Quality in men's shoes will be governed by the Government's requirements for hard leathers.

Inventories Are Full

Good stocks of shoes and materials remain on hand. Some factories, anticipating a possible shortage, increased their production 50 to 100 per cent.

Production advanced at a faster rate than retail sales, and reports from the trade indicate that inventories are slightly above normal, but are not considered excessive.

If any shortage shows up, it is apt to be caused by a cutting off of normal shipments of hides from South America.

Wide World

Don't Drive a Car After Feb. 1 Without One

The latest impost on automobile owners for defense comes with the new stamps which must be on every car by Feb. 1. Boston got off to an early start on the sales at Room 713 in the Federal Building, in Post Office Square. When the office opened a small group waited to get their stamps before the rush was on. Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant to the Collector, is shown at left watching the sale of the tax stamps. They cost $2.09. This carries the owner until July 1, when the fiscal year begins and a tax of $5 is then due.

Defense Jobs In Boston Area Up 6,000 in '41

Industrial expansion and newly established companies in Greater Boston during 1941 provided more than 6,000 jobs, it was disclosed today in a summary of the monthly surveys conducted by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Sixty new manufacturing companies were established in 1941, the survey showed, while 63 others started or completed expansion programs during the year. It is the first time since these reports were originated in 1933 that expansions exceed new firms both in number and in employment opportunities. Nine of the new companies and 11 of the expansions have been the direct result of defense production requirements.

Boston Proper Leads

Of the new companies, 34 are located in Boston, three in Lynn, two each in Cambridge, Malden, Medford, Natick, Rockland and Salem, and one each in Beverly, Brockton, Concord, Danvers, Easton, Newton, Peabody, Somerville, Waltham, and Woburn.

The new firms occupied in all a total of more than 500,000 square feet of industrial space formerly unoccupied. One new plant was erected, that of Globe-Union, Inc., manufacturers of storage batteries, located in Medford

Most important industry among the new companies from the viewpoint of employment—about 1,000 jobs at seasonal peaks—was the manufacture of boots and shoes. Nine of the new companies were in that classification. The garment and accessories industry, with 15 of the new companies led from a viewpoint of number of firms. They furnish employment for upward of 400.

Millions for Expansion

Expansion of existing companies included the new building program of the General Electric Company, with a new supercharged plant at Everett, to employ about 1,200, and a new plant at Lynn for manufacture of marine propulsion equipment; the new $6,000,000 plant at Everett for the Boston Edison Company, and their expansion at South Boston; the Lynn Gas and Electric Company $2,500,000 new generating facilities; Sears Roebuck Company warehouse in Somerville; the additional Danvers plant of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, and the terminal and pipeline of the Shell Oil Company, at Waltham, linking the metropolitan area with tidewater at Fall River.

About 1,300,000 square feet of floor space was built for the expansions, and about 800,000 feet of additional space utilized. Of the 63 expansions, 24 were in Boston, 10 in Cambridge, one or more in Beverly, Brockton, Danvers, Everett, Framingham, Lynn, Malden, Mansfield, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, and Woburn.

Tanker Officers Sentenced

Continued from Page 1

Attorney, and Mr. Brandon, disclosed "wanton destruction."

Motive power was completely destroyed, said the U. S. Attorney. Pieces were knocked out of the engines, axes and hammers were applied to dynamos, he added. "A thorough job of sabotage, estimated at $800,000 for repairs, was done," he added. He stated that a 25-ton jack was purchased by the crew to do the work.

"My intention, so far as the crew is concerned, is to request the continuance of this hearing, and ask the Massachusetts Alien Enemy Board to intern them," said Mr. Brandon. To accomplish internment of the sailors, there must be no change in their status, Mr. Brandon said.

Mr. Johnston, in pleading for the Germans, said that the situation has no parallel in the last 165 years of the administration of law in Massachusetts. "At that time," said the Attorney, "hostile troops within a stone's throw of where we are shot down citizens of this city. They were indicted for murder, and I may say to the everlasting credit of the American system they found a Court that could deal with them impartially, ignore the popular clamor, and find justice at the hands of their enemies."

Specific Intent

The specific intent necessary to violate the U. S. law was not present in the act with which these men are charged, declared Mr. Johnston. "From their point of view, these men were acting in self-defense. They were rendering it impossible that this ship should be used to carry munitions against their country.

"If we were to reverse the situation, with an American crew interned in Hamburg or Bremen, if they foresaw the certainty that an American ship would be confiscated to aid the enemies of their land, we would all rejoice, be proud, if they sacrificed themselves in an attempt to prevent such a thing. It is always a glorious thing to deal mercifully with our enemies," he added.

He reminded the Court that the Germans faced confinement in an internment camp in any event. In addition, he went on, jail wardens charged with their safety constantly confront the possibility that irresponsible inmates may attack the Germans and do them serious injury.

He made a special plea for the aged Chief Engineer who, crew members later said, had come across the Atlantic just for a ride with Capt. Ernest Rudolph Heitzmann.

The Captain, himself below average height, stood sternly with his hands clasped behind his back during the argument by the prosecutor and counsel. His curly gray hair, cut very short, a neatly trimmed Van Dyke beard, and a Prussian mustache, added the proper details to his features to render him considerably like the popular impression of a German officer. In dark suit and somber tie, he showed more consideration for his appearance than the rest of his officers and crew.

About Same Height

All the officers, with the exception of the First Mate, reportedly a member of the Nazi Gestapo, were of the same height. The First Mate, over six feet, was dark and pale-skinned in comparison to the ruddy complexions of his colleagues.

The sailors are all younger than their officers, with one or two of them slightly more than boys. Dressed in overalls and seagoing jackets, they remained seated as the hearing against their officers proceeded.

When the officers and men were arraigned after their indictment last spring, they refused to plead either guilty or not guilty. Instead, they responded to the Clerk's question, in either German or Spanish, "I do not desire to plead at all."

Britons Spin Away the 'Blues'

By the Associated Press

Britons are literally whirring their war "blues" away—with spinning wheels.

Almost as Rumpelstiltskin, the little spinner of the fairy tale, turned straw into gold, many English people are turning anxious hours into happy ones through the help of the ancient art, a letter from a Londoner to a Boston friend reported today.

"You will be amused to hear what lots of English people are doing—spinning!" the letter related. "They say it is relief after the bombs.

"Anyhow, a friend deputed me to find her a wheel and I supposed it would mean weeks of search. Not a bit of it. They are making them in dozens, cheap modern wheels, and the catch is to try to get into a spinning class. These classes are full up for weeks."

"When I inquired why it was suddenly so popular," the British writer continued, "they replied it was a relief to people. . . . I also got the last booklet available on vegetable dyes. Everyone is dyeing, making, spinning, weaving, in a quite extraordinary manner, and one friend is making shoes. . . ."

The writer said he seemed to remember that similar activities were popular during the World War, and he added: "I suppose we still remain near to the rural tradition."

Fish Tieup Keeps Prices Up

Although more than twice as much fish was brought to the Boston Fish Pier today than came in yesterday, wholesale dealers' prices remained practically the same because of the shortage that becomes more acute each day as a result of the tieup of the vessels over the deadlocked dispute as to who shall pay for the war risk insurance for the fishermen

Five trawlers, four draggers, and five small boats landed 967,900 pounds of fresh fish at the Fish Pier today, leaving only a few vessels still out. It is expected that the last of the fleet will arrive by tomorrow or Friday and join the laid-up vessels here.

Today's receipts included 56,700 pounds of large cod and 302,000 pounds of haddock, compared with 21,000 pounds of large cod and 131,000 pounds of haddock yesterday. Wholesale dealers' prices today were 14½ to 15½ cents a pound for large cod, a half-cent down from yesterday, and 13 to 14 cents a pound for haddock, unchanged from yesterday.

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston local of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, was still in Washington today conferring with Federal officials regarding the dispute. Boat owners held a meeting at the Fish Pier for discussion of the strike and all wartime regulations affecting the fishing fleet and operations, including various restrictions as well as gun practice.

The Union fishermen demand a $20 bonus for each man for every trip to the fishing banks; a $5,000 war-risk life insurance policy for the duration, and a $200 insurance policy for clothing. The owners rejected the bonus, but were willing to arbitrate the question as to who should pay the cost of insurance.

'One If by Land' A Bit Modernized

Two lanterns, "one if by land and two if by sea," hung from the belfry of the Old North Church, was the signal arranged by our Boston forefathers to announce the coming of the British.

But hearken, all ye Boston citizenry.

Like methods of warning have not been used during the present time of war, as might be indicated by the streamer of black smoke that curls at frequent intervals from Boston's highest building, the Custom House Tower. Custom House officials are perturbed at the number of telephone calls from curious townspeople inquiring about the origin and intent of the smoke.

This, they declare, is the perfectly natural effect produced when janitors feed soft coal to the building's furnaces. Few persons realize that a chimney shoots clear to the tip-top of the Tower to carry off the smoke.

U. S. Building In Boston Has Air-Raid Test

More than 3,300 employees of Boston's 23-story Federal Building were to undergo their first evacuation drill today as part of an air-raid precaution program supervised by John F. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector.

A warning, to be sounded on the building's fire alarms stem, was expected to send workers to designated areas of safety leaving the top seven floors and the bottom four floors empty. Workers had previously been given full instructions as where to go and what to do in a raid.

In the building when the first evacuation test was held were 10 Nazi officers and sailors from the German tanker Pauline Friederich in court on charges of sabotage. The five officers, sentenced to three years in a Federal penitentiary, and the sailors, ordered interned as enemy aliens, were confined to prisoners' cells in the United States Marshal's office during the alarm.

U. S. Missionaries Held in Bulgaria

Five American foreign missionaries, granted exit visas by the Bulgarian Government, have been detained in Bulgaria by Nazi-controlled police, it was revealed today by the local office of the American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational).

The Board said that a cablegram from Istanbul told that the missionaries had expected to leave for Turkey with the American Minister and his party on Dec. 23, but that their "immediate departure" had now been forbidden. This dispatch was the first word received from the missionaries since Bulgaria declared war on the United States.

Women's Colleges Drop Entrance Test

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 14—Eight leading women's colleges will dispense with entrance examinations this year, Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith College, announced today.

This decision was reached at a conference of college entrance examination boards in New York last month, Dr. Davis said.

The colleges affected are Smith, Mount Holyoke, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Wheaton and Wells.

Instead of taking entrance examinations, students will be graded through scholastic aptitude and achievement tests.

Lane Names Secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Massachusetts named Daniel F. Cahill, Lawrence, Mass., as his Secretary today. Mr. Cahill formerly was in the automobile finance business.

Bushnell Hits GOP Pressure To Force Foes on President

Massachusetts Republican leaders today were discussing an outspoken attack unleashed by Robert T. Bushnell, Republican Attorney General, against GOP attempts to force President Roosevelt to take several Republican leaders into his war councils.

Speaking before the Young Men's Republican League of Boston at the University Club last night, Mr. Bushnell said:

"I do not subscribe to the theory that Republicans have a right to demand that the President, responsible for successful conduct of the war, take into his councils Republican partisans who have won doubtful distinction as isolationists and have contributed their full share to the condition in which we find ourselves. . . .

"Whatever the faults and mistakes of President Roosevelt, the country is in a far better position with him as President than it would have been had some of the Republican politicians been successful in nominating an isolationist or a fence-straddler.

Justifies Willkie Choice

"The rank and file of the Republican Party saved the Party from this fate in 1940 by its insistence on the nomination of Wendell Willkie. He has more than justified their confidence, both in the vigorous manner in which he conducted the campaign and his foursquare American stand ever since."

The Republican demand for positions on the war councils was outlined by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R), of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader. Mr. Martin proposed positions for such leaders as Mr. Willkie, whom Mr. Bushnell definitely approved, Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Thomas E. Dewey, and others.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt in Washington announced that he hopes to enlist the services of Alfred E. Smith, who was also on Mr. Martin's list, James A. Farley, and Charles E. Hughes to aid the new War Labor Board. At the same time, the White House revealed that Mr. Willkie's name was on the list of umpires for the War Labor Board.

Mr. Bushnell for several years has been one of the most outspoken critics of some G. O. P. policies. He is noted for forthright statements. That issued last night brought cheers from the G. O. P. audience.

Praises Stimson and Knox

The Attorney General said the President by his appointment of Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy "did pretty well in an attempt to show the country his defense efforts were not partisan." He hailed Mr. Stimson and Mr. Knox for possessing "records of fine patriotism" and for not being "tainted with isolationism nor appeasement—which more than anything else has made us weak."

Hitting hard, Mr. Bushnell said, "The national leadership of both parties has made our present task of winning the war more difficult. Both parties, when they have been in power, have made mistakes and blunders which in the light of subsequent events seem almost criminal. We might as well start from there and from that point indulge in constructive criticism only.

"The Republican Administration, after the last war, repeated exactly the same mistake that the United States has made after every war. They failed to adopt and carry through a consistent military and naval policy. . . .

"When the Democratic Party came into power, they squandered billions of dollars, for which the country received nothing except the ghosts of Passamaquoddys and Florida ship canals. What those wasted billions of our assets would have meant in terms of defense, we shall never know."

GOP Has Vital War Duty

The Attorney General said the Republican Party has very definite and necessary functions to perform during the war.

"First and foremost," he said, "it must wholeheartedly and unselfishly assist, in every possible way, in winning the war. It must criticize—where criticism is justified—in order to remedy inefficiency that may cost thousands of American lives, but its criticism must be fair and directed to this end rather than for partisan advantage.

"Secondly, here in this Commonwealth, the Republican Party must continue unswervingly its stand for honest and decent government because we cannot afford the orgies of graft and corruption which looted the Commonwealth during the 30's under Democratic administrations."

The League installed its new officers, including John J. McCarthy, the new President.

Airplane Plant Blast Injures 8

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Eight persons were injured, several of them seriously, today in an explosion at the Pratt and Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporations, manufacturers of engines for United States army airplanes.

The blast occurred, officials said, classifying it as an "industrial accident," apparently while welders were installing a dust collecting system for a machine used to spray molten aluminum on engine cylinders.

They said that no sabotage was evident.

Fire, which started almost immediately, was put out by automatic sprinklers and company firemen.

Two departments in the area adjacent to the blast scene were temporarily put out of commission due to short circuits in the power system.

Sunday Food Moving Favored

Sunday transportation of food and other commodities was favored today by representatives of labor, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Motor Truck Club, and others at a hearing before a special legislative recess commission.

The hearing, originally called to consider Sunday transpotration of fish, was widened to consider all commodtiies, according to the Associated Press. No opposition was voiced.

Laws forbidding Sunday transportation are delaying the defense program, John M. Sullivan, representing American Federation of Labor union drivers, asserted.

He said that trucks carrying gun barrels from the Watertown Arsenal to the Aberdeen, Md., proving ground were held at a Cambridge garage until midnight, Sunday, on one occasion, resulting in an eight-hour delay in delivery and a day's delay in return of the barrels to the Arsenal.

J. P. Jason of the New Bedford Teamsters' Union told the commission Massachusetts would lose its fishing industry unless transportation of fish on Sunday was permitted.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Symposium, the subject of which will be "The Liberal's Task in This Time of War," under the auspices of the Discussion Group Committee of the Community Church. Dr. Robert C. Dexter, Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Commission, and recently returned from refugee work in Lisbon, will speak. Sharing the platform will be Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts College School of Religion. A supper at 6:30 p. m. will precede the speaking program at 7:30 p. m. At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill. Open to the public.

"Home Defense and Unity" will be the subject of a discussion by City Councilor Joseph Russo before the Works Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the Michelangelo School, Charter Street, at 7:30 p. m.

Ways of evacuating civilians from Boston to less dangerous parts of the Commonwealth in the event of air raids will be included in a talk by Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at the Women's City Club at 8 p. m. This talk will be open to the public. The City Club quarters are located at 40 Beacon Street.

The 93rd Boston Poultry Show began a 5-day run at the Boston Garden Exposition Hall at 11 a. m. and will remain open until 11 p. m. each night throughout its stay. Five thousand feathered specimens, including bantams, pigeons, pheasants, ducks, geese, turkeys, and the other varieties and breeds of poultry birds will be on exhibition. There will be an 85-cent admission charge.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Peter Paul Rubens" will be the theme discussed by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight followed by clearing, turning colder toward morning; winds 20-25 miles an hour.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with snow flurries and warmer tonight followed by clearing and turning colder toward morning; fresh to strong winds.

Vermont: Cloudy with snow flurries followed by clearing tonight, colder vicinity Lake Champlain; fresh to strong winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight followed by clearing and turning colder toward morning; fresh to strong winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings have been issued.

Atlantic Coast, Block Island to Hatteras: Small craft warnings remained displayed from south of Block Island to Delaware breakwater.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	12	New York	35	24
Denver	46	19	Norfolk	46	25
Helena	41	5	Philadelphia	43	26
Kansas City	55	36	St. Louis	50	35
Miami	72	53	San Francisco	51	43
Minneapolis	44	23	Washington	43	25
New Orleans	65	46			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:05 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:27 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
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INTEREST BEGINS
JANUARY 15
Deposits received by mail

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Make 1942 a QUALITY year and be on the side of safety.
Bea. 1790

About Ching—No One Knows a Thing

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — This story started out to be an article on Cyrus Stewart Ching, but ended up as an article about Washington in wartime.

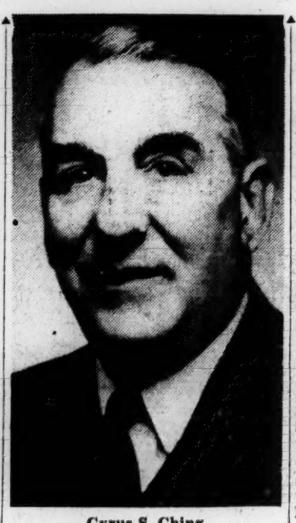
Mr. Ching, whose name rhymes with "sing," has just been named head of the new seven-man OPM automotive group of management and labor which will "assist" in preparing a plan for all-out automotive war production conversion. Mr. Ching is a vice-president of the United States Rubber Company. Offhand, it seemed easy enough to get the facts about him, particularly since Mr. Ching's picture was in the paper with the information that he stands 6-feet-7 and weighs 231 pounds.

So with a blythe heart the reporter turned first to Who's Who to fill in details. No Ching. No Ching either in a biographical reference book for industry and another for engineering. Mr. Ching, it appears, has a passion for anonymity surpassing that of any of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers.

Nobody calls up OPM these days if they can help it. The telephone company has put out advertisements urging that calls be restricted. The telephone situation in Washington in wartime is a story all to itself. We will come to that later. Before appealing to OPM we tried the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Ah, He Has a Brother

"Ching?" said the man at the other end incredulously. "Did you say 'Ching'?"



Cyrus S. Ching

Chairman of seven-man OPM sub-committee which will supervise in conversion of automobile industry to production of war materials.

We said we said 'Ching.'

There was a pause.

"We can't find anything about him," said the voice after a while. "Our rubber industry section doesn't know much about him except they think he has a brother. And this is just a rumor, mind you, it may be true or not: There's a story that he worked up from the ranks, a street car conductor or something."

Well, that was a help. Now we knew Mr. Ching maybe had a brother.

Meanwhile Mr. Ching's strong face stared at us out of the newspaper. He is a big man, all right. A great, craggy, humorous face with big black eyebrows, looking as though he were a character-bit actor from Hollywood taking British noblemen parts.

The Commerce Department Information Service said Mr. Ching was born in Canada, they were pretty sure. They promised to try to find out something else. Then we called OPM, reluctantly.

OPM has 90 trunk telephone lines. It is the center of the defense effort in the United States. Since Pearl Harbor, long distance telephone calls to Washington have doubled, and many of them besiege OPM. As we expected, OPM was busy. Everyone of the 90 trunk lines was engaged in conversation.

"We are trying to get information about Cyrus Ching," we told the Information Division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, next. "Yes, Ching. He is 6-feet-7 and weighs 231 pounds. And he has a brother."

It Rhymes With 'Bring'

"Oh—you mean Ching!" said the C. I. O. man.

"Yes, Ching: rhymes with 'bring.' Where did he get that name?"

"Don't know about the name. He's U. S. Rubber's personnel man. U. S. Rubber has good labor relations. Yes, for an industrialist he's a good man."

Coming from C. I. O. this amounted to a panegyric. As a matter of fact we knew that Mr. Ching was labor's favorite industrialist on the old, and now abandoned, National Defense Mediation Board. He believes in collective bargaining. Nearly always he voted on the Board with Chairman William Davis, whose liberalism often upset business. Mr. Ching doesn't believe in a closed shop, but otherwise he appears to support every aspect of strong union relationship.

We got OPM next time. We got the old office of the abandoned NDMB. We got the old secretary. It appeared that all the members of NDMB had been asked to submit biographical material, but that some hadn't. We knew what she was going to say in advance. No Ching.

"Why don't you try Mrs. Bradfield, she might know. I'll switch you," said the secretary.

Mrs. Bradfield wasn't at the extension the first secretary had said, but she was at the second.

And With "Fling" Too

"Do you know about Cyrus Ching, rhymes with 'fling'?" we asked.

"No, I'm sorry," said a nice voice.

"Well, he stands 6 foot 7, and weighs 231 pounds, and has a brother," we said. We felt a little hysterical. "He rhymes with ting-a-ling and he . . ."

"I will transfer you to the Information Service," said the nice voice.

"Who will know about Ching?" we asked.

"Oh, they will all know about him."

Well, they didn't.

We made a note of the number of transfers we got. Nobody in OPM ever possibly hangs up; they all transfer you to somebody else. Maybe that is why the lines are so busy. We felt unpatriotic, as we got seven different extensions. Answer always the same. No Ching.

The Washington Agency of the United States Rubber Company tried to be helpful. It seemed Miss Coughlin would know all about Mr. Ching.

Anyway It's a Big Job

"He's really a big man—in every respect," said the girl enthusiastically at the other end while we waited for Miss Coughlin. But Miss Coughlin didn't have anything, either. She said the information was all in New York.

In any event, Mr. Ching has a big job. His committee consists of Edsel Ford, C. E. Wilson of General Motors and C. C. Carlton, of the Motor Wheel Company for management, and Walter Reuther, Richard Frankensteen and George F. Addes, for the C. I. O. In this close balance, Mr. Ching's voice will be decisive. He will represent Government on the Committee which may play a vital part in converting the basic mass industry to war purposes.

P. S.:

Mr. Ching was born on a farm on Prince Edward Island. According to his New York office he went to Boston as a young man and got a job as motorman on the Boston Elevated, advancing in that company to be assistant to the President in charge of labor matters. In his spare time he studied law at Northeastern University and was admitted to the State bar. He has been with U. S. Rubber since 1919, serving in the Industrial Relations Department. He is a former President of the American Management Association. He lives in Babylon, Long Island.

"Ching" is a Scottish name, and there are many Chings in Prince Edward Island.

His name still rhymes with "sing."

Mayors Urge Priorities On Essential City Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—While pledging their "efforts, time and lives" to the war effort, members of the United States Conference of Mayors, today urged automatic priorities on essential city services and asked continued Federal relief grants to care for dislocated industrial workers.

At the final session of their three-day conference here, the mayors also went on record for immediate Government aid to small business, for postwar public works planning, for greater local authority in defense housing and for military guard regiments to police "sensitive areas" in their cities.

Under the leadership of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, their President, the mayors reprimanded the Federal Treasury for its "continued attempt" to "needlessly resurrect the controversial issue" of taxing income from state and municipal bonds. The mayors expressed "determined opposition" to such a tax.

In their all-out war-aid resolution the mayors promised "to set their communities in order" so there will be no delay, no confusion and no hindrance," in the prosecution of the war, and to inform their people fully of the sacrifices they will be required to make.

At the same time they called attention of Washington authorities to the present lack of a plan for fully utilizing small business firms, described as "the backbone of our nation for 150 years."

The Mayors commended the appointment of Donald M. Nelson as one-man chief of war production, and, on motion of Mayor La Guardia, moved to immediately take up an invitation extended to them by Mr. Nelson to confer with him on priorities for essential public agencies. The mayors' resolution said such public services as police and fire protection must have priorities ratings that would guarantee them supplies and replacement parts without delay.

Wide Variety of Topics

To further inter-American relations, the Mayors pledged themselves to name local parks and streets after Latin-American heroes and agreed to join with Canada in the appointment of an International Committee of Mayors.

Discussion topics at the mayors' final session ranged from the problem of scrapping old streetcar tracks to keeping down union initiation fees.

"We must swing wide the doors of industry to every loyal and patriotic worker, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin," Sidney Hillman, Associate OPM Director, told them.

A warning against shouldering cities with financial burdens not spread to the rest of the Nation and against "Federal buying of local prerogatives" was sounded by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., Mayor of Detroit, Mich.

Willkie Urges Discipline

A blunt warning that the democratic world "must bear the brunt of winning this war" and of establishing enlarged areas of economic unity in the coming peace was given the mayors last night in a dinner address by Wendell L. Willkie.

"It is natural to rejoice about Russian victories over the Nazi armies, about British victories in Libya, about Chinese victories in Changsha, but we must not allow ourselves to look upon them as an excuse for slackening our own efforts," he told the mayors.

"Democracy," he added, "cannot be saved by the armies of Russia. Democracy must be saved by the democracies themselves."

Flatly asserting that Americans have not yet fully absorbed the lesson of over-confidence at Pearl Harbor, the former Presidential candidate told the urban leaders, "We must impose on ourselves a discipline to match the fanatical fatalism of the Nazis and Japanese.

"Clever little political maneuvers and personal considerations," he warned, "must be scrapped. Our governments must learn to set the pace for efficiency and unity, for it is by no means sure that we will win this war."

Built on a Rock

Putting squarely up to the United States and Britain the job of showing the world that Democracy can cope with both war and economic problems, Mr. Willkie told the mayors, "above all, we must recognize that we are fighting not only armies, but ideas. The Nazis' 'new order' is the most challenging economic conception that has appeared in human affairs since the industrial revolution.

"We must, therefore, do more than defeat German and Japanese military forces in order to win a final victory. We must also meet the challenge of their totalitarian doctrines. We can do this only by proving that our way of life is not only more self-respecting, more humane and more happy than theirs, but more effective as well.

"To free minds," he added, "there are things more important in civilized life than efficiency. But when those things are threatened, independent, self-governing people must make themselves function efficiently to meet the danger.

"The structure of totalitarian efficiency is imposing on the outside, but it is built on sand. The house of Democracy may look shabby by comparison—the roof may leak and the shutters may rattle. But it is built on a foundation of solid rock—government by consent of the governed."

Navy Relief Fund Gets $89,092.01 Gift

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Treasury of the Navy Relief Society was enriched yesterday by the largest single contribution in its history when Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion, and Promoter Mike Jacobs presented a check for $89,092.01 to Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District.

The biggest part of the check was contributed by Mr. Louis as the champion's share of last Friday's fight in which he defeated Buddy Baer. It amounted to $47,100.94. The remainder was made up of $37,229.96 from Mr. Jacobs, $4,018.11 from Mr. Baer, $450 from the ring officials and $230 from the preliminary fighters.

Admiral Andrews, also President of the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, said the fund was down to $8,000 when the fight was arranged. Since then the sum has been increased by $27,000 from the recent Chicago Bears-All-Star football game and individual contributions.

"I wish it could be for a lot more," said Mr. Louis who will be inducted into the Army at Camp Upton, Long Island, today.

Too Good a Sale To Use Proxy Methods

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14 (AP)—Fred Geraci, postal carrier, hit good fortune with an order for $4,200 in defense bonds—from a householder along his route.

Mr. Geraci has sold more than $15,000 of the bonds and stamps in recent months. Ordinarily he does not accept the money for them, but directs would-be purchasers to the post office with a proposal they mention his name. In this case, however, he hailed a police cruiser, planked down his customer's money for the bonds and returned them, still under escort.

Louisville Publisher Studies Defense in London

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—G. Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal and Times and son of the former United States Ambassador to Britain, has arrived in London to study civilian defense problems. He will be attached briefly to the Embassy staff.

Flying Recruits From the Americas

International

Vanguard of 526 Aviation Students Arrives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—A group of 106 youths from Central and South America were in this country today for aviation training at air fields in different parts of the country following their arrival here yesterday on two American-flag vessels. One vessel brought 18 young men from Uruguay, 16 from Brazil, and 22 from Argentina; the second, 12 from Chile, 10 from Ecuador, 6 from Bolivia, 10 from Peru, and six each from Colombia and Panama.

The Latin-American youths will receive about 200 hours of flight instruction over a period of 25 to 30 weeks under a Civil Aeronautics Administration program. They will eventually qualify as commercial pilots in their own countries or as flight instructors. Some of them will remain here for as long as two years in order to qualify as administrative air engineers.

Argentina Under Pressure

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Argentina's isolationist government, a question mark of the Rio de Janeiro Pan-American Conference which opens Thursday, is encountering heavy popular and political pressure for complete co-operation with the United States war effort.

Only a few evidences of this pressure have come through the censorship established by Acting President Castillo, who is ruling with dictatorial powers under a state of siege—a mild form of martial law which partly suspends constitutional guarantees.

But private advices from Buenos Aires say that many liberal political leaders and private citizens—including some of Acting President Castillo's conservative followers—had expressed opposition to the Government's neutrality policy.

Argentine sources in this country expressed the opinion that Argentine public and political opinion was becoming so insistent that the Castillo Government would have to change its attitude, and take a more pro-allied stand, or face serious internal trouble, perhaps even a coup.

Three of the most important political parties in Argentina on Monday asked the Acting President to summon Congress—now in recess—to reconsider Argentina's foreign policy.

They said it was essential that the "democratic wish of the Argentine people be sincerely interpreted."

The appeal was made by Ernesto Boatti, Radical (liberal) Party leader in the Chamber of Deputies; Americo Ghioldi, Socialist leader, and Adolfo Lanus, leader of dissident Radicals. These three groups have a majority in the Chamber and throughout Argentina. They represent a great preponderance of opinion in Buenos Aires.

It was pointed out that former President Augustin P. Justo, hard-bitten retired general with an important following in the army, had sent President Roosevelt a warm message of support the same day that Dr. Castillo had announced his neutrality policy.

Two of the principal figures behind the scenes were General Justo and President Roberto Ortiz, retired as Chief Executive because of his health. President Ortiz consistently has been outspoken for full co-operation with the United States and Great Britain. If he is able to return to the Presidency, Argentines feel sure that he will take a strong pro-allied stand.

Argentina's people, predominantly of Spanish and Italian stock, have been traditionally liberal. About 25 per cent of the populace is foreign-born, but the city of Buenos Aires, best indication of Argentine sentiment, has gone radical or socialist in every election in the last 20 years. And elections in the city are admitted by all factions to have been honest, free from fraud and violence. Accusations of fraud and violence have been frequent in provincial elections where conservatives allied with Acting President Castillo have won victories.

Diplomats Busy Behind Scenes For Solid Anti-Axis Stand

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 14 (AP)—Behind the scenes diplomacy aimed at welding the Western Hemisphere into a solid front against the Axis occupied the attention today of representatives of 18 American Republics assembled here for the opening of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers tomorrow.

Chief center of interest was the assertion of Acting President Castillo of Argentina at Buenos Aires last night that his Government could not give assent to any military alliances or other "measures of belligerency" which might be proposed at the Conference.

Señor Castillo thus indorsed the policy laid down last week by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu—a policy which political observers believed might prove a stumbling block to unanimous approval of a proposed declaration severing all diplomatic, economic and financial ties between the 21 American nations and the Axis.

Special Session Refused

The Argentine Executive made his statement in turning down a request by opposition leaders for a special session of Congress, which they asked because Señor Ruiz Guinazu had said he could make no commitments without Congressional approval.

Señor Ruiz Guinazu is expected to arrive here sometime today by plane from Florianapolis, where he spent the night. The Foreign Ministers of Chile and Uruguay are the only other representatives still missing.

Pending Señor Ruiz Guinazu's arrival, the Argentine attitude was the subject of numerous conferences revolving around Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State and head of the Washington delegation.

At the same time the various national representatives took the opportunity to push their own pet projects which will be introduced before nightfall Saturday and to seek agreement on the chairmen of the two major conference committees.

It was learned that Panama planned to present a proposal which would make effective Article 15 of the Havana Conference embracing a program for mutual assistance against aggression, but the extent of the proposal was not disclosed.

Economic Measures

The Panama delegation also was expected to recommend certain economic measures to be taken both during and after the war.

Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, disclosed that his nation, Colombia, and Venezuela, had formed a bloc which would seek a united Pan-American severance of relations with "nations at war with the United States."

"There are three groups in the Conference," he said, "those Central American and Caribbean nations wishing an outright declaration of war, an opposite group desiring a declaration of a state of nonbelligerency, and the group including Mexico which will support a break in relations—the step which we believe is favored by the United States."

Nations in the Mexican bloc have already severed relations with the Axis powers, while the Central American and Caribbean countries have declared war.

Foreign Minister Oswald Aranha of Brazil declared meanwhile that complete solidarity was essential to success of the Conference.

"A rupture in harmony would mean that Pan-Americanism has gone back 50 years," he said.

Castillo to Hold Argentina Aloof

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 14 (AP)—Acting President Ramon S. Castillo said in a press conference last night that he "fully supported" his Foreign Minister's declaration that Argentina is unable to agree on military alliances or other "measures of prebelligerency" at the Rio de Janeiro-Pan-American Conference.

He said Argentina would follow "its traditional international policies."

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu said Jan. 7 that the Government could not make commitments at Rio de Janeiro without congressional approval, and leaders of opposition groups in the Chamber of Deputies used this statement as the basis for demands that Señor Castillo call a special session.

Morgenthau Raps Seizure Rumors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., denied that the Government had any plan or intention of confiscating savings deposits.

He gave reporters a statement saying:

"In view of recurring rumors that the Government is planning to confiscate savings accounts, Secretary Morgenthau today entered an emphatic denial that this was so.

"'I wish to state most emphatically that there are no foundations whatsoever for such rumors,' Mr. Morgenthau said.

"'The Federal Government does not have under consideration any proposal regarding the confiscation of saving deposits of this country for any purpose.

"'Furthermore,' he added, 'any one circulating rumors of this character is acting against the welfare of the nation.'"

Planes Warned Away From Panama Canal Area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Naval Hydrographic Office has published a warning by Army authorities that effective immediately "all aircraft flying over or near the fortified zone extending 15 miles each side of the Panama Canal during hours of darkness will be fired on."

The announcement added that planes arriving at the Panama area would land at Rio Hato and avoid the fortified zone.

Cuba, Haiti, Dominica Get Interamerican Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs announced establishment of national commissions of the Inter-American Development Commission in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic today.

This completes the organization of 20 national groups which, under the leadership of the Inter-American Development Commission, are designed to stimulate western hemisphere trade and the development of resources.

Roosevelt Hits Senate Bill; Demands Farm Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — In some of the firmest and most determined language that has been uttered in eight years at the White House, President Roosevelt served notice that he is absolutely opposed to the Senate farm amendment to the price control bill, that he believes it would provoke an inflationary competition between farmers and labor, and that if members of his own Cabinet circle defied him he would have the last word by his ability to "fire them."

The last comment referred to the argument between Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Leon Henderson, Price Administrator. Mr. Roosevelt emphatically supported the view taken by Mr. Henderson that farm prices should be administered by one man, and that the Secretary of Agriculture should not have a veto power over them as is provided by the Bankhead amendment just passed by the Senate with Mr. Wickard's backing.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if Mr. Wickard had not asked for an independent power over farm prices without his knowledge. Mr. Roosevelt merely replied, without comment, that he had received today from the Secretary of Agriculture a four-page letter saying that he had been misrepresented by the press.

House Leaders Called

In any event, Mr. Wickard's apparent earlier opposition to the President aside, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday called in the Democratic House leaders and in some of the strongest language since he has come to Washington branded the Senate version of the price control bill as inflationary and requiring correction in conference.

To his press conference yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said the Senate version of the bill would not only encourage inflation. It was worse, he said. It was a bill that would compel inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking calmly but with all the emphasis at his command, attacked an amendment sponsored by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, and adopted by the Senate which, in effect, would prevent the freezing of farm prices before they reached 121 or 125 per cent of parity. A feature of the O'Mahoney amendment is that the higher labor's wages go the higher farm prices would be boosted. This, Mr. Roosevelt charged, would present an inevitable competitive spiral of prices

Price Spiral Expensive

Mr. Roosevelt said the overwhelming majority of the country's farmers do not want to be accused of starting a price spiral which, in the long run, would be expensive to them and the nation as a whole. The O'Mahoney amendment, he said, would start such a competitive price spiral more quickly than any other cause of which he could think. Rarely has the President been so emphatic on an economic matter. It would not only increase the living cost for this, he said, but for the next generation. He knew of no other factor that would so quickly saddle the nation with so large a debt.

Conferees designed to iron out differences in the House and Senate version of the price control bill, which has been pending in Congress ever since last summer, meet today to try to iron out differences. For the most part the Senate has the stronger version of the bill, with the exception of the O'Mahoney-Bankhead amendments on farm prices, which are the point of Mr. Roosevelt's attack. The Bankhead amendment would take control over farm prices largely out of Mr. Henderson's hands, and pass it over to Mr. Wickard.

No Comment on Veto

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if he would veto the long-delayed bill, which he has frequently urged, if it were not amended. He declined to comment, but told the press conference that the bill as it stands in the Senate version would react upon millions of people not engaged in farming. When the cost of food goes up, he said, the prices of other commodities also rise.

The Bankhead amendment, which caused Mr. Roosevelt's unusual comment on his own Cabinet, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall be granted a veto on farm prices fixed by the Price Administrator. Mr. Roosevelt said it was thoroughly unsound to give one man the power to fix prices and another the power to veto them. What really happened was that it put the burden on the President's own shoulders.

Would this give one of his subordinates the right to veto him—the President, he was asked?

"Oh, no," said Mr. Roosevelt tartly, "because I can fire either one of them."

A chart prepared by OPA for Senate consideration has indicated that should the price increases which have already occurred continue, the overall program for the war program, now set at $131,000,000,000 would actually be about $157,000,000,000. And if the upward spiral of prices continues, it will be closer to $191,600,000,000.

Double-Breast Suit: Too Much Overlap

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Here's a good reason why double-breasted suits, because of the war need to conserve wool, may become as scarce as overcoats that button up the back:

Yardage saved in eliminating the front overlap in all the men's double-breasted suits manufactured annually in this country would be sufficient for 500,000 additional single-breasted suits.

The estimate was made by F. W. Stuart, Jr., an executive of one of New York's department stores, Stern Brothers, in an address prepared for delivery at the National Retail Dry Goods Association convention.

British Salvage Collection

Salvage collection in Great Britain has now developed on a very substantial scale, according to the Department of Commerce.

South Americans Warned by Italy To 'Watch Their Step' at Parley

ROME, Jan. 14 (Andi Agency to AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, warned South American Republics yesterday to "regulate their political attitude and watch their steps" at the forthcoming Inter-American Conference because "a tripartite victory is certain."

Signor Gayda, who often expresses the views of Premier Mussolini, wrote at length in the Giornale d'Italia.

"Japan possesses a frightening submarine fleet capable of reaching the American coast and bringing inexorable ruin to the enemy's sea-borne traffic," he said.

He asserted that the Axis desired to maintain "complete reserve" about the Latin-American Republics.

"Their dealings at the conference must take place in complete freedom without any suggestion or pressure from the tripartite powers," he wrote.

"A tripartite victory is certain and all countries should be persuaded of this and regulate their policies and make careful steps accordingly. This elemental fact cannot be hidden even at the Rio de Janeiro conference.

"The White House policy is directed solely to forcing the South American Republics into war with Italy, Germany, and Japan, or at least to breaking off diplomatic relations with them.

"However," Señor Gayda concluded, "the attitude of the South American States is more than divided and wavering. The White House policy can never gain unanimity among the Republics, other than a more or less superficial expression which may be forced upon them."

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Gov. Saltonstall to Call the State Legislature Into Special Session Jan. 26

Action Sought On Funds For Defense Work

Massachusetts' 240-man Legislature, out of session only since Oct. 31, will reconvene in special session on Jan. 26 to act on financial and legislative problems arising from civilian defense work.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in announcing that he plans to summons the Legislature back to their posts, said the official call will be placed before the Executive Council on Jan. 21 for approval.

Expressing the hope that the Jan. 26 session can be concluded by Jan. 30, the Chief Executive told the press that he would request moderate appropriations for immediate needs and, if necessary, will call another special session later in the year.

Questioned regarding the amount of appropriations to be sought, he said they will be "considerably less than they (legislators) think." Recently private predictions have run as high as $10,000,000.

First Since 1938

The special session is the first such Bay State session since 1938 when the Legislature was recalled to provide funds for repair of hurricane damage. It comes less than three months after prorogation of the 1941 Legislature, whose nine-months sitting established a State and national record for State Legislatures.

While the Governor stressed that he did not wish to interfere with legislative prerogatives, he presented a timetable for the session which he "hopes" will be followed. This calls for reading his special message on Jan. 26 at 2 p. m. His proposals would be then sent to appropriate committees for hearings on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday debate would open in the House. On Friday the Senate would complete legislative action on the Governor's plans.

Governor Saltonstall said, "I, with the advice of the Attorney General, will present only matters of an emergency nature and trust that the Legislature will confine itself to these matters."

In anticipation of the special session several legislators have already filed several bills which they hope to have considered. But if the Governor's advice is taken leaders will strongly oppose deviation from the Governor's program in order to shorten the Legislature's work.

Without Pay

The Governor has already stated that he expects the legislators to serve without additional pay "as a patriotic duty."

The Chief Executive's announcement of his plans came after a lengthy conference with Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, who, for several weeks, had been working on drafts of several bills to be placed before the incoming legislators. It is understood they include measures to broaden the Governor's powers during the war emergency.

One of the specific tasks which must be acted upon by the Legislature is ratification of the Governor's emergency powers under the Emergency Defense Act. Recently the Governor issued a proclamation declaring an emergency. Under terms of the emergency act, his action must be ratified by the Legislature within 60 days.

Today the Governor is conferring with Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican Floor Leader, regarding the special session, Senator Hunt is expected to be elected to succeed Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose as President of the Senate. Senator Goodwin resigned from the Senate to accept appointment as Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

By a Staff Photographer

Student Navigators Learn About Sextant

First Lieut. Lyle Reid, N., at the right, gives instruction on the use of mariner's sextant to those attending Advanced Navigator classes of the Boston Power Squadron, affiliated with the United States Power Squadrons. Shown, left to right, Lieut. Commander F. R. Harding, J. N., Miss Meredith Scott, observer, since women are not admitted to membership, and Flag Lieut. Robert Shaw, J. N.

Novice Piloting Course Begins in Hub Soon

Tying in closely with the national war effort, the Boston Power Squadron, which has attracted wide interest among local yachtsmen and others interested in boating, will begin its annual course in Elementary Piloting and Small Boat Handling on Monday evening, Jan. 19, at the Boston Teachers' College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues.

The announcement recalls the intense interest in the activities of United States power squadrons, not only in this district, but throughout the country. During the past year, some 15 new squadrons have been added to this fast-growing organization.

Help in World War

These power squadrons are not a part of any governmental agency. But the instruction in piloting and celestial navigation, which has been the principal work of the organization for more than 25 years, proved extremely valuable in 1917-18, and should be even more helpful at the present time.

As in the World War, a considerable number of United States power squadron members have found it relatively easy to meet the requirements for commissions in the United States Navy and Coast Guard Reserves. In addition, about 500 or 600 members have affiliated themselves with United States Coast Guard auxiliaries, many of which have been on active duty for short periods during last summer.

United States Power Squadrons were organized in 1914 for the purpose of establishing among boatmen a high standard of skill in the handling and navigation of yachts, to encourage the science and study of navigation, to co-operate with the agencies of the Government charged with the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to navigation, and to stimulate interest in activities which will tend to the upbuilding of the United States Navy, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine.

Classes Open to Women

At present the total membership of the United States Power Squadrons is organized into 86 local units. It has been estimated that about 100,000 persons have been given instruction by the various squadrons, including many women.

Although women are invited to attend elementary classes, they may not become members of the Squadron. However they are permitted to take the examination and to receive a certificate of qualification in piloting.

The new elementary classes to open next week are under the direct supervision of former Commander Walter J. Bailey, of Watertown. The lectures are free, and at the conclusion of the nine weeks' course an optional examination will be given. Those passing will be eligible to join the United States Power Squadrons, and may then fly the Squadron flag. They also will have the opportunity to attend advanced classes in navigation.

The new courses cover the following subjects: Equipment, rules of the road at sea seamanship, safety at sea, the mariners' compass, aids to navigation, charts and piloting, and manners and customs on shipboard.

First Corps Headquarters To Be in Cadillac Building

Defense News in Brief

Corps Area Headquarters to Move—Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Corps Area and the New England Frontier Defense Sector, has announced the transfer of the headquarters of the Corps Area from the Army Base, South Boston, to the Cadillac Building, 808 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, opposite Cottage Farm Bridge.

The move, involving the transfer of more than 2,000 civilian employees and tons of office equipment and records, is the result of tremendous expansion of the organization made necessary by the war and puts into effect plans made long before the present emergency arose, an Army spokesman said today.

The Army Base, it was pointed out, is really a supply depot and is headquarters of the Quartermaster Corps for the Corps Area. Increasing space needs of this important branch contributed to the decision to move the administrative offices to new quarters.

By Feb. 1, when the new offices on Commonwealth Avenue will be occupied, the following will have moved: Commanding General and his staff; general staff sections; chemical warfare; National Guard officer; surgeon, provost marshal; quartermaster and finance offices; judge advocate; inspector general and signal officers; air officer, post exchange officer; utilities; chaplain; cafeteria; ordnance shop; field director of civil service, and others.

Three Lightships Go—The Navy has announced that three lightships along the New England coast and two marking the approaches of New York Harbor have been withdrawn for the duration. The Boston, Portland, and Pollock Rip lightships, have been ordered from their stations along the New England coast and the Fire Island and Scotland lightships have been called from their posts off New York. Lighted bell buoys displaying the characteristics of the particular stations have replaced the ships.

Yankee Hero Home—Lieut. John Hasey of Bridgewater, Mass., veteran of the Syrian campaign at Beirut last summer, where he fought with the Free French forces, returned home today.

The young American, first to receive the Free French Order of Liberation, highest award made by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, spoke in glowing terms of the courage and bravery of the Free French leader and his soldiers who, he said, are fanatically loyal to him.

"We've been doing a good job over there," he said. "We're glad to have America with us now. And I'm glad to be home."

The Massachusetts boy was met yesterday at La Guardia Airport, New York, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hasey of Bridgewater. He was wounded in the Syrian campaign, and had been wounded earlier in Finland while on duty near Lake Ladoga with the American Ambulance Corps during the Finnish war. When he returned to France, where he had lived from 1937 until he enlisted in the ambulance service, he was interned by the Nazis, but escaped and worked his way to Portugal and then to London.

Lieutenant Hasey, whose home is on Union Street, Bridgewater, attended the local public schools and Worcester Academy. A member of the class of 1940 at Columbia University, he remained at college only long enough to perfect his French before going abroad.

Navy Has New Class—Men who have been unable to find an opening in the Navy corresponding to their trade in civilian life may now find an opportunity in a new "Construction Regiment" just organized by the Navy, Lieut. Commander F. D. Powers, U. S. N., Director of Recruiting in the First Naval District, said today.

The regiment will be composed of three battalions, each of four companies, each company composed of 226 men. There will also be a headquarters company composed of 168 men. All applicants for enlistment in this new naval organization, to be known as Class V-6 of the Naval Reserve, will receive preliminary mental and physical examination at the Navy Recruiting Office, Post Office Building, Boston. They will be given further examination as to qualifications, in the special field in which they seek to serve, by officers who are experts in that field.

Ratings will be given enlistees according to the trade or profession from which the individual is drawn. Some of the trades to be recruited are: baker, chauffeur, draftsmen, photographer, automotive repairmen, blacksmiths, carpenter, concrete worker, coppersmith, diver, mechanic.

Green Mountain Boys, 1942—Out on the snowclad foothills of the Vermont mountains ski troops of the University of Vermont R. O. T. C. are going through rigorous training these days with an eye to future Army service.

Twice a week, under full burden of implements of war, about 50 volunteers—mostly freshmen and sophomores—are learning ski maneuvers under the direction of Stewart Phillips, ski instructor, and Lieut. R. J. M. Fyfe, Jr. Carrying all equipment from food to machine guns the modern Green Mountain Boys are expected to be ready for service with specialized troops, trained for winter combat duty.

Christian Science Program On CBS Church of the Air

Harry C. Browne of Boston will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Jan. 18 at 10 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. Browne's address will be "The Larger Thought of God."

Mrs. Blanche Haskell, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns 186, "Mighty God, the First, the Last," and 218, "O Life That Maketh All Things New." She will also sing the solo, "I Will Extol Thee My God" from "Abraham," by Molique. Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network. Boston listeners may hear the program by tuning to Station WEEI, and listeners in New England may also hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine; WKNE, Keene, N. H., and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

Boston Plans Distribution Of Free Sand

Sand for fighting incendiary bomb fires will be distributed free to residents of Boston beginning tomorrow and continuing through Sunday, the Boston Committee on Public Safety announced today.

Sand piles will be established at 51 points throughout the City, John J. Walsh, executive director of the Committee, stated. Between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. employees of the City Public Works Department will distribute the sand to persons coming with containers. A maximum of 100 pounds, or about three pails full, will be given each person.

The Committee said that distribution was to be on an "honor system," in that only those needing sand for defense of their homes are supposed to apply for it.

Tomorrow morning there will be 10 tons of sand at each distribution point. The supply is to be replenished as needed. The sand is being purchased by the City from a West Roxbury concern.

Distribution is to be continued on Sunday for benefit of those who cannot come on weekdays.

Signs will be placed on each sand pile to remind people that it is for air raid precaution use only, and to get their quota only when the attendant is on duty.

Where Located

Following are the locations:

South Boston—Broadway at B Street; Thomas Park; City Yard, 101 Southampton Street, Boston; City Yard, H, E and Second Streets; Andrew Sq.; Farragut Road, opposite Broadway.

East Boston—City Yard, at East Eagle and Condor Streets; Porter Street at Plaza of Sumner Tunnel; Orient Heights.

Charlestown—City Yard, 249 Rutherford Avenue; Sullivan Sq.; Thompson Square, Main and Warren Streets; Hayes Square, Bunker Hill and Vine Streets.

Brighton—City Yards at 315 Western Avenue and Chestnut Hill Avenue at firehouse; Union Square and Oak Square.

Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury—City Yard, Child Street at South Street; Forest Hills, Washington Street and Hyde Park Avenue; Weld and Corey Streets; Roslindale Square, Washington Street opposite Cummins Highway; City Yard, Walter and Center Streets; Spring and Centre Streets; Washington Street and Metropolitan Avenue.

Roxbury—City Yard, 268 Highland Street; Hyde Square, Centre and Perkins Street; Egleston Square, Washington Street and Columbus Avenue; Roxbury Crossing; Brigham Circle, Huntington Avenue and Tremont Street; Grove Hall, Washington Street and Blue Hill Avenue; Joseph Warren Square, Warren and Regent Streets.

Dorchester—City Yards at 196 Hancock Street, Matthew Street off Norfolk, and Gibson Street; Peabody Square; Uphams Corner; Mattapan Square; Blue Hill Avenue, Talbot Avenue and Harvard Street; Neponset Avenue and Freeport Street; Gallivan Boulevard and Morton Street; Gallivan Boulevard and Adams Street.

Hyde Park—City Yard, Dana Avenue near Hyde Park Avenue; West Street and Hyde Park Avenue and East Milton Street and Hyde Park Ave.

City Proper, Back Bay, North and West Ends—City Yard, 636 Albany; Boston Plaza, Sumner Tunnel at North Street; Leverett and Nashua Streets; Commonwealth Avenue at Berkeley Street; Commonwealth Avenue at Hereford Street; Columbus Square, Columbus and Warren Avenues; Dover and Albany Streets.

Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities

This Amesbury Church Dates From 1785

Set commandingly on Rocky Hill overlooking Amesbury, Mass., this famous old New England meeting house dating from 1785 has just passed into the careful hands of the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities. It is one of the best preserved meeting houses in the area, according to the Society, and "is possessed of much quiet dignity and great architectural charm." Inside is a gallery on three sides and a high pulpit on the fourth, each paneled and painted white to match the plaster work of the walls. Long slip pews line the front, square pews the back. The historic structure, where town government was conducted in truly democratic fashion for many years, is the gift of the West Parish Society of Salisbury, Mass.

Solicitations

In an official order to chairmen of local civilian defense committees in the 351 municipalities of Massachusetts, J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has banned house-to-house solicitation of funds for civilian defense.

Mr. Farley's order read as follows:

"To all City and Town chairmen:

"The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety does not countenance house-to-house solicitation of funds for the purpose of purchasing civilian defense equipment of any kind. Any persons engaged in doing so are acting in direct contradiction to the heretofore express policy and orders of this Committee."

Instructions for civilian air-raid precautions will be translated into Braille and distributed to blind persons throughout New England, through an arrangement made by the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Facilities of the Institute, which distributes Braille publications throughout New England, were volunteered to the Committee by Nelson Coon, Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense for the Institution. Translation of the instructions into Braille is to start immediately, the Public Safety Committee's headquarters announced.

From Washington, word came today that 215,000 persons were enrolled in civilian defense activities in Massachusetts, with other New England States having enrollees as follows: Connecticut, 85,000; Maine, 50,000; New Hampshire, 40,000; Rhode Island, 32,000; and Vermont, 7,500.

Throughout the nation, 3,516,000 volunteers have been enrolled, Director Fiorello H. La Guardia of the Office of Civilian Defense said. This number compares with 949,508 on November 23, he stated.

Included in the protective services are 607,307 air raid wardens; 258,967 auxiliary firemen; 149,359 auxiliary police; 136,676 medical personnel; and 246,030 on other protective services.

Tungsten Deposits Found

New tungsten-ore deposits have been found at several points in Kwantung Province, China, according to the Department of Commerce.

War Measure Placed Before Maine Solons

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 14 (AP)—The war-convened legislature studied today an emergency bill which would put into the Governor's hands all the "material and human resources" of Maine if, in his judgment, they were "in imminent danger."

The measure provides that the Governor may take, use or utilize those resources, "whether public, private or corporate," as long as he deems it necessary either to assist the nation's armed forces or "for the protection and welfare of the State and its inhabitants. . . ."

Some of the other powers given to the Chief Executive by the bill:

To make and enforce rules for air raid precautions, shelters, blackouts and evacuations; for the survey, manufacture, use and storage of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

To set up the Maine Civilian Defense Corps, whose members would have constables' authority, to teach the people to protect themselves against fire, famine, violence, riot, insurrection, disaster, bombing, sabotage, subversive activities and the exigencies and vicissitudes of modern warfare.

To establish a five-member board to fix compensation for owners of confiscated property, who would have the right to appeal to the Superior Courts.

To authorize State departments or agencies to disregard the contract law in defense awards (but barring cost-plus contracts).

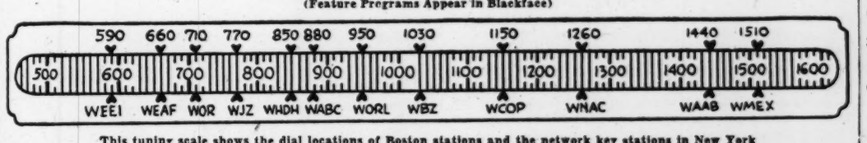
The bill also suggests that its provisions be financed by "the Governor's emergency war fund," into which would go all unappropriated general funds and all unexpended balances.

(Companion bills offered two methods of creating a fiscal war reserve. One would authorize a $1,000,000 state bond issue; the other would permit the military defense commission to issue a like amount of bonds.)

Effective upon passage, the defense bill would remain in force until six months after the war ended. However, it would be terminated by gubernatorial proclamation or by concurrent action of the Senate and House. For violation of its provision, a $500 fine, 11-months imprisonment or both could be imposed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 K. Spencer, songs.	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"The WACE Airliners"	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	vocalists; news	Sports and music
4:00 J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Matinee Musicale: News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orch
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Great Gildersleeve	Victory Book Campaign	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Dance music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger": sk	The Alpineers
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About the Navy":
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	drama
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Dramatic sketch	"Mr. District Attorney";	Don. Nelson, OPM Pgm.	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch: orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Music: "Faust"	Network program	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Network program	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Frank Cuhsl, Batavia	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want"	Edward Tomlinson, News	BBC News; Howard	Day's End; music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Jones' Orchestra	Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program; News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup": Or.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Governmen; Reports	"Morning Pickup": Or.
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Don Vinton Ensemble
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness": sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: News: K. Lyons	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Civilian Defense Program	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	hold talk	Music Shop: orch.; songs	Jay Burnett, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Military Marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Olga Coelho, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45 Talk; Pres. Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	music; interviews; sk.	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera Or.;	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Teacher's Conf.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Music	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30 News; sports; music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	News: defense
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Songs for Marching Men	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Songs for Marching Men	Fireside Time
8:30 "Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Metropolitan Stars
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	"Can We Win the War	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	Without Hate?"	Lester; Music Maids;	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Town Meeting	guests; orchestra	fonietta	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": De-	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Barrymore; guests	Will Bradley's Orch.	Dance music
10:30 fense program	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; musicale	Frankie Master's Orch.	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Howard Jones's Orch.	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 15

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—4:40 p. m.—English Period. 7.38 meg., 40.7 m.

London—4:45 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RAN, 9.60 meg., 31 m.

London—10:05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Second Act of "Der Rosencavallier," by Richard Strauss. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech, and Italian.

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—News from Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.

7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.

9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.

10:45 p. m.—Late News and music.

WBOS, 11.83kc, 25.28m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.

4:00 p. m.—Classical Music (Spanish).

4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).

4:15 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.

5:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

6:00 p. m.—News in English.

6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).

6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).

6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

7:15 p. m.—String Time.

7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).

7:45 p. m.—Dance Melodies.

8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).

8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.

9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).

9:30 p. m.—America the Free (Spanish).

10:00 p. m.—News in English.

10:15 p. m.—Classical Music.

10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).

11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today's FM Program

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."

3:30 p. m.—"The WEAF Airliners"—direction of Earl Truxell and vocalists.

3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra, direction of Andy Jacobson.

4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.

5:00 p. m.—Tea Dansant.

6:00 p. m.—Mobilgas News Service.

6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.

7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert and his Orchestra from Cocoanut Grove.

7:45 p. m.—Concert, Miniatures.

8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington News Analyst.

8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone and Francis J. Cronin, organist.

8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater"—Yale University Dramatic Series—"Miss Randy's Boy"—by Jane Douglass Crawford.

9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.

9:15 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.

9:30 p. m.—Adventures in Melody—featuring Betty Rhodes, Vocalist and Orchestra conducted by Lod Bring.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing, European News Analyst.

10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.

10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.

11:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.

11:15 p. m.—Frank Cuhel, from Batavia; Musical Interlude.

11:30 p. m.—BBC News.

11:35 p. m.—Howard Jones and his Orchestra from the Totem Pole Ballroom.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women Voters Of Bay State In Conference

Members of the League of Women Voters, 250 strong, representing every branch except one in the State of Massachusetts, gathered today at the Y. W. C. A. to discuss the organization's wartime service. The branch presidents and other League officials came to Boston for the conference at the call of Mrs. La Rue Brown, State President.

The declaration of the League of Women Voters War Time Service, adopted by the Emergency General Council of the national organization Jan. 8, was presented for discussion. This statement of the League's purpose declared that the organization had "looked to itself and asked not just what it may do better or differently but asked should it exist; has it a reason for being, sufficient to justify it in times when every nonessential commodity and activity is alike being sacrificed?"

Continuing, the statement said: "Approaching our situation in that mood, the League Council voted unanimous conviction that if an organization having the purpose of the League of Women Voters did not exist today it should be created. . . . In a very real sense the League feels it should be reborn to do some of the tasks in some of the ways it has known before, in teaching both itself and others an understanding of government but adjusted to the new requirements of winning the war and winning the peace thereafter."

At today's meeting the branch representatives reported success in carrying out the seven-point program of spreading essential information among their own members, and plans were outlined for reaching many more persons in every community with this service. The program includes informative quizzes on the following subjects, all in relation to defense: "Taxation," "The Americas," "Living Costs," "Civil Liberties," "Housing and Schools," "Labor," and "Relief."

From the beginning of the defense program the League's effort has been to help create an informed and intelligent public opinion which would strengthen national unity and morale.

Child Training To Conquer Bases Of War Is Urged

"Our Children at War" was the subject of the talk given by Mrs. Grace Bement last evening before the Linden Junior Women's Club in Malden.

"Our children are in this war as they never have been before. What are we doing to equip them for it and for the peace that will come afterward?" asked Mrs. Bement, Director of her own school for small children, the Bement School in Deerfield, and long concerned with child guidance problems.

Mrs. Bement said that education could be the greatest single factor working toward true and lasting peace. Terming greed and selfishness "the basic reasons for the world's bitter tragedy," she declared that education must train the child to consider these, no matter how loudly it might be said that greed and self-interest were primitive characteristics of man. The needs of this hour demand that education be emotional and spiritual rather than merely academic, she said. She listed integrity and self-knowledge high among the qualities that must be brought out in children if future generations are to be made up of people who can live together wisely, generously, and in peace.

The meeting was held at the Linden Community Room, with Miss Eileen D. Gilmore, the club's President, presiding.

By a Staff Photographer

Shut-In Society Branch Head, New Treasurer, and Visitor

Miss Anstace Jenkinson of Brookline, President of the Massachusetts Branch of the Shut-In Society (seated left), with Mrs. Eugene E. Morton of Waban, the newly elected Treasurer, and Miss Barbara Horton of Brookline (standing), Chairman of the Visiting Committee. The annual meeting of the Society was held today at the College Club, Boston.

No Complaint From Shut-Ins Over 17 Years

The Shut-In Society's Massachusetts Branch held its annual meeting and luncheon this afternoon at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, with Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson, the President, presiding.

Typical among the reports was that of Mrs. E. H. Hensen, the Society's visitor. During the past year she has made 1,777 calls among 305 persons, and she reported that in the 17 years she has been doing this work she has never once heard a complaint from a shut-in.

The Massachusetts Branch was founded more than 25 years ago, and it is notable that 128 of its 500 shut-ins have been members for 10 years or more.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Miss Anstace E. Jenkinson; Vice-President, Mrs. Merrill S. Sosman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Albert F. Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Arthur H. Barrett; Treasurer, Mrs. Eugene E. Morton. Two additional members were elected to the board, Mrs. Walter Irving Badger, Jr., and Mrs. C. Broad Trethaway.

Today's meeting included reports from the following committee chairmen: Miss Barbara Horton, Visiting; Mrs. Coburn Smith, Correspondence; Mrs. Charles H. Myers, Helping Hand; Mrs. Richard D. Walker, Library and Literature; Miss Dorothy Miner, Wheel Chair; Mrs. Horace D. Brush, Birthday; Mrs. Durham Jones, Christmas Work; Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Young People; Alonzo A. Cole, Men's Division; the Rev. A. D. K. Shurtleff, Blind, and Miss Geraldine B. Chandler, Publicity.

Others reporting on the year's work are Mrs. Albert F. Hill Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Farnsworth, Treasurer, and Miss Bertha M. Bush, Assistant Treasurer.

The 1942 meetings of the Society are scheduled for the first Wednesdays in March and in May.

A special guest at today's meeting was Priscilla Fortescue, whose program, "Good Morning, Ladies," is heard at 9 a'clock every morning over Station WEEI. Mrs. Fortescue spoke about her radio work and its connection with women's organizations. As her program this Friday she plans to interview a past President of the Shut-In Society, Mrs. Hibbard Richter.

Greenwood Club To Hear Pianist

The program at tomorrow's meeting of the Greenwood Woman's Club at the Greenwood Union Church vestry will open at 2 p. m. with selections by Theodore Woodland, pianist. A one-act comedy will be presented by pupils of the Fay School in Boston, and Mrs. Warren A. Baker of Greenwood will sing.

Refreshments are being arranged by Mrs. John Findlay Jr., and her committee, Mrs. Fred Woodward, Mrs. Alfred Vint, Mrs. Ralph Sellars, Mrs. Irving Coates, Mrs. Wesley Coleman, Mrs. F. Morton Lee, Mrs. Wilton Hogg, Mrs. Guy Cross, and Mrs. William Condon.

Loud Crowing Opens Boston Poultry Show

A loud cacophony greets the visitor to the Boston Garden Exposition Hall today, where the 93d Boston Poultry Show is in full swing.

Strident crowing and noisy gobbling mingles with cackles, clucks, quacks, peeps, cheeps, and soft cooing, as about 5,000 specimens of bird life—ranging from titled ornamental fowl and gaily garbed pheasants to baby chicks and the more common varieties of barnyard fowl—lift their voices in greeting.

There are Lord and Lady Lime Crest, for instance, a famous pair of White Plymouth Rocks. And there are 1,500 other members of the poultry family, 1,200 rare and fancy pigeons, and turkeys, geese, ducks, and guinea fowl by the hundred.

Not only the rare, quaint, and beautiful specimens that men breed as hobbies will be on exhibit for premier honors, but the workaday hens, which supply the eggs and poultry which go to make up the billion and a half dollar income from poultry in one year, will be here in large numbers.

Mark H. Galusha, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Massachusetts, cut the ribbon formally opening the show at 10 o'clock this morning. The exhibition will continue through the evening of Jan. 18, with "every angle of poultry interest" offering its appeal.

Specimens from 40 states and three foreign countries are on display, with more than 600 exhibitors participating in the show. The 42 judges started the big job of handling and scoring every specimen as the show opened, and according to Paul Ives, show manager, the judging will be finished tomorrow afternoon.

The official opening luncheon to judges, their stewards, and invited guests was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Manger, official show headquarters, this noon.

This evening the management of the show will tender an informal reception to the trade exhibitors, and tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock the New England Turkey Growers will hold their annual meeting and banquet at the Manger, when Prof. E. Y. Smith of Cornell University, who judges the turkeys at the show, will be the speaker.

Among the curious and unusual birds on exhibit will be the gorgeous Polish, with their beautiful great crests, some of them measuring 10 inches across; the Long-Tailed Phoenix fowl, with tails from 6 to 18 feet in length; the mammoth Brahmas, weighing 15 pounds, and the tiny game bantams, barely tipping the scales at 15 ounces.

And, when it comes to tiny specimens, approximately 1,250 day-old chicks are arriving at the exposition in lots of 25. These chicks come by express, parcel post, and by special messenger in specially constructed traveling cases, where they put up for the night in a warm room at the Hotel Manger. At the show the chicks will be displayed in little glass-topped brooders, each heated by an electric light bulb—by far the most attractive part of the show for the children who attend.

By a Staff Photographer

Poultry Show Opens in Garden

Light Brahma Cockerel, on exhibit at the ninety-third annual Boston Poultry Show at the Boston Garden Exposition Hall, Jan. 14 to 18, is admired by Miss Polly Bower of Roanoke, Va.

Maine Envoys Can't Find Out Plan for Wool

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—After efforts to learn what steps were being taken to ration wool for civilian industry and burlap for sacking potatoes, the Maine delegation to Congress let it be known today it had concluded "nobody knows nothing" in 11 Federal agencies and departments about present or future plans.

Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, after a conference of delegation members, quoted Representative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine as summing up the situation that way.

However, Maine members agreed that their State was little affected by priorities and shortages in its chief industries, textiles, shoes, paper, machine tools, shipbuilding, and agricultural activities, because of their necessity in fulfilling war needs.

The only industry not included among these was recreation, and Senator Ralph Brewster (R) of Maine declared that despite curtailed use of automobiles he was confident "people would need a rest by summer" and would return to Maine for their vacation.

Representative Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine told the delegation the Office of Production Management had not yet worked out a program for the civilian use of wool.

Ceramics Exhibit Held in Wellesley

An exhibition of ceramics is on view this week and will continue through Jan. 23 at the Wellesley Senior High School. Sponsored by the Arts and Crafts Department of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, in co-operation with the Superintendent of Schools of Wellesley, it includes a display of finished and unfinished pieces, photographs, and examples of ceramic processes from dry and wet clay to the final product, lent by Frederick H. Norton, Associate Professor of Ceramics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Herbert Stephens, who has taught the Club's pottery classes for several years, has lent examples of some of the glazes she has developed.

The exhibit, the second of five to be held this year, is designed to enlighten students in search of a vocation as to the possibilities of this form of art. It was arranged by Mrs. Robert C. Dean, former chairman of the Arts and Crafts Department of the Club.

War Work in Granite State Lowers Relief Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14—War Department prime supply contracts, excluding those of less than $50,000, awarded to New Hampshire manufacturers from June, 1940, to Oct. 31, 1941, totalled $15,044,966, according to the Office of Emergency Management.

October supply contracts awarded in New Hampshire amounted to $1,874,292. These figures do not include lease-lend and Navy contracts. When these are taken into consideration exclusive of ship construction at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the total contracts for the State top the $35,000,000 mark.

Many New Hampshire plants are rushing production on these programs with 21 of the contracts let prior to October 31 still uncompleted. Of course, additional contracts have been let since then.

Relief Costs Drop

Monthly spendings for direct relief in New Hampshire decreased in November when the cost was $132,330, according to the State Department of Public Welfare. During the month 13,489 persons received aid. Expenditures for old-age assistance continued to climb and were $167,540, with 7,178 recipients. Blind aid and aid to dependent children also increased slightly.

When the general relief case load and obligations are compared with November, 1940, the case load in November, 1941, shows a decrease of 3,020, or 35.7 per cent from the November, 1940, figure and obligations show a similar decrease. The expenditures were down $68,791 or 34.2 per cent in the year. Old-age assistance was up 803 cases and $26,782 in expenditures for the year.

* * *

Blackout Power

Any question that the Governor of New Hampshire lacks the authority to order a black out without "teeth" to enforce it appears to have been arrested by rulings from Assistant Attorney General Ernest R. D'Amours.

Whereas there had been no question of the powers to enforce a blackout ordered by the Army, the enforcement powers of a test blackout ordered by the Governor had been in question. Mr. D'Amours says that a violation of a blackout order can result in arrest for breach of the peace.

And stronger punishment could be brought about through arrest for sabotage under the State Sabotage Act. Governor Blood has indicated that New Hampshire may expect a test blackout shortly after Jan. 15, the date that the blackout orders he has issued go into effect.

* * *

Colby Symposium

Colby Junior College at New London, N. H., is opening a three-day public opinion symposium tomorrow. The sessions will be devoted to the subject, "How We Make Up Our Minds."

Among those to take part will be William L. White, foreign correspondent and author of "Journey for Margaret;" Margaret Bourke-White; Dr. Liston Pope of Yale Divinity School; Fred Garrigus, assistant educational director for the Columbia Broadcasting System in New England; Kenneth Holland, director of education for the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington; Dr. Warren A. Seavey, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School; and two Nieman Fellows, Harry S. Ashmore and Kenneth N. Stewart. The discussions will cover the influence on public opinion of journalism, radio, motion pictures, official and private agencies, religion, drama, literature, and photography.

* * *

Ski Meet Canceled

The war has hit skiing. The two-day ski meet scheduled for Cannon Mountain last week end by the Franconia Ski Club was called off because too many skiers have enlisted or have been drafted, and because of the wishes of the Aerial Tramway Commission to keep all trails open for defense workers and other recreational skiers.

In many areas skiing facilities are being made available for the Army to train ski troops. And the civilian skiiers are finding that the war program is hitting at some of the items they have previously considered essential, steel edges and poles.

Operators of winter sports facilities are putting more stress on the use of these facilities for the general public than for competitive purpose this year on the contention that the competitive events cut public use with the public needing such recreation more than ever.

The Week in New Hampshire

Chapters of the D. A. R. Plan For Meetings in Coming Week

D. A. R. meetings next week include that of Old North Chapter on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Pioneer Hotel on Clarendon Street, Boston, at which the program will be a musicale by the Ruth Limbach Stewart Trio, presented to the meeting by Mrs. Edward C. Hall.

The State Chairman of National Defense in the D. A. R., Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, will speak, and tea will be served by Mrs. Duren McCann, Hospitality Chairman, with the assistance of Mrs. Edgar B. Guyer and Mrs. Elisha S. Boland, pourers.

Mrs. Frank D. Littlefield, Regent, will preside at the meeting.

Another meeting in prospect is that of Deane Winthrop Chapter on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1:30 in the afternoon, which will feature a book review, the proceeds to benefit the philanthropic work of the Chapter. A refreshment hour, at which Mrs. Maude P. McClintock will be hostess, will precede a review of Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed" by Miss Dorothy L. Kinney, Town Librarian.

Mrs. R. Woodbury Irwin, Regent, is in charge of tickets for the meeting, which will be held at Beacon Villa.

Minute Men Chapter will hold its regular meeting at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street, Boston, on Friday, Jan. 23, Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, Regent, presiding.

Luncheon is at 12:30 o'clock and the business meeting at 2:00. Delegates to the Continental Congress in Washington will be elected.

Mrs. Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education, will speak on Americanism.

Contest for Violin Scholarship

Mrs. Marie A. Bergeron, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, has announced a contest to select violinists between the ages of 16 and 22 for a year's scholarship at the Julliard School of Music in New York City. Applications for entry must be filed by Jan. 25.

The contest is being sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company, the Juilliard School, and the National Federation of Music Clubs, and is prompted by a dearth of talented violin students in this country, according to Mrs. Bergeron. The State Contest Chairman is Mrs. Frederick P. Flagg, 65 Fairmount Avenue, Waltham, with whom applications from this area should be filed.

The winner will be chosen at a final audition in New York City March 13, simultaneously with the selection of the three winners of scholarships for the Berkshire Music Center summer school. Previously, the finalists will have competed in air auditions over a National Broadcasting Company network, before judges chosen by the three sponsors.

The prize includes the student's living expenses, which NBC has agreed to meet.

Machinery for awarding such a scholarship is already in operation for the Berkshire Music Center annual gifts to three students of stringed instruments, and will be employed this year for the Julliard School award, also.

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RUGS, EIGHTH FLOOR ANNEX

Churchill's Big Problem: More Say for Empire

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—Among the most pressing of the numerous problems facing Prime Minister Churchill on his return from the United States is to find a new formula for giving the Dominions a bigger say in the conduct of the war.

Not only are the Dominions seeking a stronger hand in the British War Cabinet's decisions, but the claim is also being put forward that Dominion initiative and skill be utilized in earlier stages of the war plans long before they reach the Cabinet table. In other words, what is wanted is an infusion of new talent into Whitehall from the Commonwealth and a "Brains Trust" working from the bottom to the top to produce better results.

Sir Earle Page, Australia's special envoy to Britain, voices such a demand in a statement published here today and in a radio speech to Australians yesterday. And since Sir Earle's job in coming to Britain has been to find ways in which Commonwealth co-operation can be closer, considerable importance is attached here to his views.

Statesmen Not Enough

Sir Earle has formed the opinion that no solution would be found by the single expedient of including Dominion statesmen in the War Cabinet. He therefore concludes that technical representatives of the Dominions should be included on the committees which frame the military and economic plans.

It is recognized that since Mr. Churchill left for the United States the question of Dominion representation in London and at key points in the war operations has become far more urgent in the light of the rapid deterioration of the Allied position in the Pacific. There is indignation and anger here ing here of the grave concern being felt in Australia and New Zealand. There is indignation and anger here as there is in the Antipodes with aspects of the Malayan campaign, which are felt to have been mishandled.

The British press today welcomes Sir Earle's ideas. The Daily Express says, "We like the scheme. Too much British energy now goes into squashing new ideas. Empire men might show us how to use them."

Association Plan Urged

The Conservative Daily Telegraph stresses that the Malayan disasters teach the lesson that the British and Dominion Governments must establish closer consultation and co-operation. It applauds the Page statement as opening the way for the development of a system of association of British Government departments with Dominion departments.

Has Britain got the right man at the top of the Dominions Office to effect a big change in the Commonwealth setup? I put this question today to Edgar Granville, Liberal National member of Parliamen and one of the most active advocates of an Allied War Cabinet or Council. "No," Mr. Granville replied bluntly, "I'd choose Sir Stafford Cripps to bring a new attitude and vigor to Dominions affairs."

That Sir Stafford is returning to London from Moscow is now being accepted here as certain. Other observers, however, consider Viscount Cranborne a clever and effective Dominions chief with more influence on Mr. Churchill—often in a roundaboutway—than many other Cabinet Ministers.

Spots on Rising Sun

Chinese Trophy of War Via Changsha

A riddled Japanese flag, captured by Chinese troops in the heavy fighting for Changsha, is proudly displayed by Chinese-American Boy Scouts. The flag was sent as a symbol of eventual Chinese victory to United China relief. Chinese defenders have thrice thrown back Japanese attempts to take and hold Changsha.

Japanese Army's Strength: Where Is It Now Dissembled?

The following highly authentic information on the numbers and disposition of Japanese forces in all theaters of war, from The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Chungking, goes to show that the Japanese are on the verge of serious shortage of man-power.

The writer takes the view that concentration of all possible force against Japan by the Allied powers in the next few months would be the surest way of capitalizing on Japan's weak point.

By Guenther Stein
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 14—A prominent Chinese strategist has furnished this writer with the following estimate of the present strength of the Japanese Army and its distribution over the wide areas of actual and potential war in the Far East and the Southehrn Pacific. His figures coincide closely with information available in other quarters and may be regarded as authentic.

Japan today has an army of somewhat more than 2,000,000 men organized in about 108 divisions.

This total represents the entire mobilizable strength of its man power. It includes practically every man between 18 and 46 years of age who is fit for military service and can be spared by the country's shorthanded war industries. No further reserves are therefore available for the Army, at least for the time being.

[Numerous estimates have been made of the strength of the Japanese forces, the general view in informed military circles in the United States being that the Japanese Army consisted of from 57 to 65 divisions, although it is believed to be quite possible that that number would be all that Japan could muster of first-class divisions capable of active service abroad.]

About 33 divisions including railway guards and "special mixed brigades" continue to be stationed in Manchuria and Korea in readiness for possible war with Soviet Russia. A great part of Japan's best trained and best equipped elite divisions which formerly were kept in this area have recently been exchanged for raw or otherwise inferior units, but the total numbers have not been reduced and the Soviet Union still seems to be tying up the largest single group of the Japanese Army.

Strength in China

The present Japanese strength in China is still between 28 and 31 divisions. That is only two or three divisions less than last fall before Japan made her final preparations for war in the South Pacific. The valiant Chinese armies did not allow the enemy to withdraw any large number of men, although they were glad to see the Japanese heavily reduce their air force, tanks and mechanized equipment and to a lesser extent even their artillery units in China. Fifteen or 16 of those divisions are stationed in the valley of the Yellow River and elsewhere in North China, where they are defending themselves against Chinese regulars and guerrillas and at the same time serving as a strategic reserve for a possible Russo-Japanese war.

Japanese strength in Central China was estimated at between 12 and 13 divisions immediately before the third batle of Changsha in which the Japanese suffered, and are still suffering, heavy losses. Instead of being able to withdraw some troops, as they seem to have hoped, they will have to bring two or three fresh divisions to Central China if they want to maintain their vitally important position in the middle Yangtze area and especially around the important city of Hankow.

In South China around Canton the Japanese have only between one and two divisions. This excludes the two divisions they used against Hong Kong, part of which may already have been withdrawn to other war theaters.

In the South Pacific area between 12 and 13 Japanese divisions have so far gone into action. All of them are among the very best Japan possesses. Five or six divisions were required for the campaign in the Philippines and it is estimated that in the event of victory at the very least one or two of them would have to be retained for garrison and coast guard duty in the islands.

In Malaya and Thailand at least five divisions are now engaged. One division is in North Borneo. The Japanese garrison in French Indo-China has been reduced to a single division, the barest minimum for the occupation of strategic points in the southern parts of the colony and not nearly sufficient to counter a possible Chinese offensive from Yunnan.

Theoretically, Japan would still have about 30 divisions in reserve in Japan proper, Formosa and Hainan Island to be used as reinforcements at any of the present or future battle fronts.

Practically, however, it is very doubtful whether more than 20 divisions can be regarded as Japan's last strategic reserve, for several of them will be needed as peace preservation corps in the Japanese Empire. Others consist of very poor material or will at least have to undergo further training for a long time. Still others cannot be used before their equipment has been replenished and some divisions may have to be dissolved in the near future in order to fill up the gaps in units at different fronts where the Japanese are suffeering heavy losses.

All this goes to show that the Japanese Army may have soon to face an acute shortage of man power, similar to that already prevailing in Japanese war industries, for the average standard of fitness in Japan is very low and has been deteriorating considerably during the four and a half years of war with China.

Equipment Shortage Serious

The lack of modern equipment will probably soon become equally acute, according to dispassionate estimates of well-informed Chinese military circles. It is already evident in China, where the Japanese lost the third battle of Changsha mainly on account of the fact that their relatively large attacking forces had no air and tank support whatever and less artillery support than any similar action since 1937.

The third battle of Changsha was probably the first occasion on which the Chinese have been able to defend themselves against the invader without having to use, as formerly, infinitely larger numbers of men in desperate attempts to offset the huge Japanese superiority in equipment.

The Chinese recognize that the United States, British and Dutch forces by tying up more and more of the limited Japanese resources of aircraft, tanks, mechanized equipment and artillery are doing a great indirect service to them—bringing nearer the day when China's six or eight-fold advantage over Japan in sheer numbers of well-trained and hard-fighting men will enable them to start a vast and successful counteroffensive with little more than rifles, machine guns and bayonets.

The recent withdrawal of modern equipment from Manchuria and Korea for the sake of "blitzkrieg" offensives in the South Pacific would seem to be even more dangerous for the Axis, for it diminishes whatever chances Japan may have had until recently of attacking the Soviet Union or at least of immobilizing large Russian forces.

However, Chinese military circles are keenly aware of the immediate dangers to the Allied positions in the South Pacific. They warn against an underestimate of Japan's present military strength and of the striking power of its last military reserve. They emphasize the view that it will pay the enemies of Japan to concentrate against it within the next few months whatever forces they can possibly muster.

Balkan 'Conqueror' Missing

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—Information of a semi-diplomatic nature reaching here tonight said that Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, the German "conqueror" of the Balkans, had disappeared, and that his friends in Berlin were concerned for his safety.

Two months ago Marshal List was reported in command of Nazi troops in Southeastern Europe, with headquarters in Athens. A month ago Russian sources said he had replaced Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, German Commander on the central front in Russia.

Meanwhile new reports arriving here from conquered Greece said that approximately 70,000 German troops and seven Italian divisions of perhaps 105,000 men were stationed in Greece. British military quarters regarded this information as reliable. Most of the Germans were said to be in the Salonika area some 160 miles from the Turkish border.

Starvation fatalities in the Athens area now total nearly 1,000 daily, this report said.

Food for Greece?

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare disclosed today that Britain is considering sending food supplies to German-occupied Greece.

It said that lifting of the blockade would not set a precedent. The Germans, by starving Greece, are considering to be trying out a form of blackmail in an effort to make Britain supply food not only to that country but to other stricken European countries it was said.

Unrest 'Suspicious'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today said he believed stories of industrial unrest in Germany were spurious and deliberately spread to take the edge off America's war effort.

"Almost every one of the stories about the terrible situation in Germany originates in territory controlled by Germany," Mr. Knox told a press conference. "This alone should raise suspicion."

"Assuming that they are doing it deliberately, it is intended to take the fine edge off the sense of urgency and immediacy and singleness of purpose with which this country is pushing its war effort."

Swiss Newspaper Answers Goebbels; Affirms Neutrality

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 14 (AP)—The newspaper Journal de Genève, answering a recent German blast at the Swiss attitude toward the German-Russian war, reiterated yesterday that Switzerland "is traditionally neutral."

It added that after the war Europe "will be glad that there is a country like Switzerland in which peace might be discussed and relations between nations resumed.'

The newspaper's comment was in reply to an article in the magazine Das Reich by German propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who accused Switzerland as well as Sweden of "noticing with pleasure" German reverses in the East.

Pact With Japan Stands, Soviet Says

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 14 (AP)—S. A. Lozovsky, Russian spokesman and Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, declared yesterday that Soviet-Japanese relations were unchanged, still being based on the Neutrality Pact of last April.

His press conference, first since war broke out in the Pacific, was attended by both Japanese and correspondents of the Allied nations.

His comment on relations with Japan was in response to a Japanese reporter's question.

He added that negotiations were under way for renewal of the Far Eastern Fisheries Pact with Japan which expired Dec. 31 but they had not been concluded.

Of the war against Germany, he expressed optimism and said, "Germany now is trying to get new forces from Hungary, Italy and Rumania, but it is more difficult since Germany has been weakened. The Red Army's blows at the Reichswehr are reflected not only in occupied countries but also in those hitherto untouched by war.

"The situation in Finland is worse than in any other 'Ally' of Germany."

He said he had heard clashes between Finnish soldiers and civilians on one hand and German troops on the other, and remarked, "Such a situation cannot last much longer."

Mr. Lozovsky added, however, that he was not acquainted with the motives from the visit to Stockholm of the Finnish diplomat, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi.

Mr. Lozovsky said the Germans and Finns in the northern sectors had thought that when the polar night set in the Red Army activity would cease, "but they miscalculated: our counterattacks there are continuing."

In the Crimean he said, the Germans are getting no rest day or night and developments are favoring the Russians.

Sneering at Adolf Hitler's appointment of himself as head of the German Army, Mr. Lozovsky said the Russian answer had been the taking of Kaluga.

"We know the enemy is strong, however," Mr. Lozovsky conceded. "The wounded beast is dangerous before it dies, but we shall continue our blows until we clear the land of all Hitler murderers and assassins."

Mr. Lozovsky said the Germans had lost 200,000 dead between Nov. 16 and Jan. 6 and that the Russians had captured or destroyed 2,900 German tanks, 4,500 guns, 32,000 rifles, 1,136 planes and 3,000 automobiles.

Writing in the Moscow News, English language paper now published in Kuibyshev, Col. Sergei Gurov also listed the German fatalities for that period at 200,000 and said the Red Army had recaptured 85,000 square kilometers (32,800 square miles) of territory.

Mr. Lozovsky also said there were 100,000 Germans in Mozhaisk, west of Moscow, who were in "an unenviable position."

'Childishness'

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 14 (AP)—German allegations that Britain "sold out Europe to Russia" in recent Kremlin talks between Anthony Eden and Joseph Stalin were described as "fantastic childishness" last night by Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey.

"Nothing the Russians said went beyond prewar Russian boundaries," Sir Hughe said in an interview. "As far as I know there was no mention of the Balkans or Finland either."

The veteran envoy, who went to Moscow with Mr. Eden, said further that the Russians gave assurances they had no territorial designs on Turkey and Iran.

Dutch Smash at Japanese In Both Borneo and Celebes

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 14 (AP)—The hard fighting little army of the Netherlands Indies hurled itself upon the Japanese today on the Sarawak frontier in Borneo and in hand-to-hand fighting near Lake Tondano on the northeastern tip of the Celebes while bombers of the allied air forces struck at the Japanese invasion bases.

It was announced, at the same time, that Sir Archibald P. Wavell, allied Generalissimo in the Southwest Pacific, had arrived in the Netherlands Indies with his staff. Newspapers printed pictures of their arrival at a Netherlands airfield but did not indicate where General Wavell's headquarters will be.

A Netherlands communiqué indicated a broadened scope of the Japanese attacks, reporting that Japanese bombers had struck at the big oil port of Balik Papan on the east coast of Dutch Borneo some 300 miles south of the Japanese - captured Island of Tarakan.

Netherlands Indies bombers, the Dutch said, hit back with attacks on Japanese vessels in the harbor at Tarakan and on a base in the Southern Philippines from which the Japanese were springing their invasion forces.

The communiqué said a direct hit was scored on one ship at Tarakan.

The attack on the Southern Philippines, the war report said, was carried out by a flying boat of the Netherlands Indies Navy which returned safely after dropping bombs on a barracks and runway of a Japanese-used airfield.

On land, the fighting was along the Sarawak-Dutch Borneo jungle frontier and in the Minahassa region of the northeastern arm of Celebes.

Union's Allegiance Affirmed by Smuts

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 14 (AP)—The opening of a Parliamentary debate on the opposition party's motion to declare the Union of South Africa an independent republic brought an amendment by Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts affirming a continuance of membership in the British Commonwealth and approving South Africa's war declarations against the Axis and its satellites.

Shakeup in British Cabinet Is Reported to Be Imminent

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A reshuffle of the British Cabinet as a result of criticisms over war management and changes in ministerial assignments were described as imminent today in Parliamentary circles.

It was stated that announcements might even precede the return to London of Prime Minister Churchill from his conferences in Washington with President Roosevelt.

Some informants said the changes likely would involve appointment of a new Minister of Supply, not because of dissatisfaction with Lord Beaverbrook, who now holds the post, but because he is expected to be kept in Washington to help co-ordinate Allied supply problems.

Prominently mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Beaverbrook, at least in temporary capacity while he is abroad, was one of his right-hand men—Col. John L. Llewellin, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply and Aircraft Production.

Colonel Llewellin is regarded by many as an able man who deserves promotion.

There also were reports that Sir Stafford Cripps, Ambassador to Russia, soon will return because he believes he has accomplished the job he was sent to do—establish better relations between Britain and the Soviet. Many believe he would like to appear in Parliament, as interpreter and expounder of the Russian viewpoint on matters concerning the Soviet.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper also appears to be in line for a new job now that he has been recalled from his post as Resident Commissioner for Far Eastern Affairs in Singapore.

There was some speculation about possible demands for even wider government changes because of production problems and setbacks in the Far East. However, Britons consider it unlikely that Prime Minister Churchill will make any sweeping change, although they agree he probably will have to reconstruct and possibly enlarge his Cabinet by creating new jobs to fit the schemes visualized for the Imperial and Allied War Councils.

A London Times editorial today on "Empire Consultation" said significantly:

"The urgency of finding some effective way of associating the Empire Governments with the conduct of the war has been brought home to everybody by the strong feeling in Australia."

Woman M. P. Fails To Claim Exemption

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Beatrice Rathbone, Connecticut-born Member of Parliament, registered for national service and became the first of her sex from the legislative body to do so.

"Although I understand I am exempt, I do not wish to take advantage of this if there is work to be done which seems of more importance than serving my constituency," she said.

She was elected to Parliament after her husband, a Royal Air Force flier, was killed in action

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And so, of course, it was—and still is. But, along with the forward strides American women have made in education, has come an appreciation of women's value outside, as well as inside, the home.

Today, there are 144 women's colleges with an enrollment of over 77,000. Counting co-educational schools, the figure jumps to more than half a million.

In consequence, American women have made a place for themselves "in the sun"—while steadily improving their traditional position "in the home."

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Revolt Rumbles in Norway—Nazis Tighten Grip

Support is seen for report that Reich is building 10 new prison camps for Norwegians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Norwegian Information Bureau here has announced that 90 per cent of the officers of the Norwegian Navy and Air Force have escaped from their German-dominated country to England and other free countries. It said exact numbers were lacking but that they totaled hundreds instead of the 100 mentioned by the Germans in a Berlin announcement of the arrest of all those remaining in Norway.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Berlin announcement that all former officers of the Norwegian Air Force and Navy have been ordered rounded up gives support to a report from the Norwegian Legation in Washington that the Nazis are adding 10 new concentration camps to the five previously existing in Norway.

The severe setbacks to Germany's international prestige have rendered the position of the Nazi occupation forces doubly precarious. Internal resistance or simply passive refusal to co-operate has attained new mass proportions at the very time when the danger of attack from without is constantly increasing.

The recent Commando raids on Norwegian coastal points have further stimulated the Norwegian spirit of resistance and increased the uneasiness of the Germans and their Quisling henchmen.

Main Danger to Nazis

Under the circumstances, the first danger which the Nazis feel they must guard against is active co-operation of the native population in any Allied invasion operations. Obviously the key people, those in a position to organize an active home front and co-ordinate its efforts with forces coming from outside, are former Norwegian officers with pro-Ally sympathies.

These considerations have apparently prompted Joseph Terboven, Nazi Reichskommissar for Norway, to round up these potentially dangerous elements and keep them under lock and key. But when it comes to determining who is to be arrested, Herr Terboven can discover none of them who are not potentially dangerous. The obvious alternative is to arrest them all and, if the present concentration camps will not accommodate them, build more camps.

In fact, given sufficient time and enough barbed wire—Herr Terboven would eventually perhaps convert the whole of Norway into one big concentration camp, which in one sense he has already done.

Norwegian Revolt

As time goes on the Germans are increasingly forced to admit, to themselves, if not to the rest of the world, that in Norway they are fighting an underground war not with a "few trouble makers" as they have often boasted in the past, but with the vast bulk of the Norwegian people.

A sign of the times is the growing difficulty the authorities are having in finding people to fill posts in the civil administration. So prevalent is the belief in Germany's ultimate defeat that according to reports reaching Stockholm, even former Quislingites are losing their enthusiasm for public office. They feel threatened from two sides. They fear reprisals, either now by anti-Nazi patriots or after the German defeat, and at the same time they risk being suspected of disloyalty by their German masters.

International; Associated Press; Wide World

British Commandos Raid the Norwegian Coast

Upper: Nazi prisoners being taken aboard British landing craft during British raid at Vaagso and Maaloy Islands off the coast of Norway on Dec. 27. Center: British Bren gunners man a post during the raid. The assaulting force destroyed Nazi military stores and a radio station and took members of the garrison prisoner. Lower: Surrendering Germans walk with upraised hands and their leader carries a white flag.

Nazi Reprisals

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 14 (AP)—In new reprisals for British raids on Norway's Lofoten Islands, German occupation authorities have destroyed by fire some 40 buildings on the islands belonging to Norwegians who went to England, and confiscated all their property, advices from Norway said today.

Some 100 men, representing all the male relatives of Norwegians who went to England to carry on the fight against Germany, were said to have been placed in a German concentration camp.

Britain's Commandos made their initial raid on the Lofoten Islands, off Norway's coast above the Arctic Circle, last March. Eleven German ships were sunk, Norwegian Quislings were taken prisoner and 300 Norwegians went to England by their own choice to fight on Britain's side.

A raiding force of Commandos, Free Norwegians and Poles made another raid at the end of December, taking Germans and Quislings prisoner, sinking a vessel and disorganizing German communications.

Norse Hail King

LONDON, Jan. 14 (ONA)—Hardy Norwegian sailors and fishermen, brought to England after the British raids on the Lofoten and Vaagso islands, wept on seeing their King again.

School children sang illegal patriotic songs they had learned in Norway, and all present at an impressive reception arranged by the Norwegian exile Government joined in the song, "We Want Our King Back."

King Haakon addressed the gathering, urging his loyal subjects who had to leave their country to continue their fight and to make every effort to achieve the liberations of the fatherland.

Minister of Justice Vold said: "When we first left Norway everyone expected that we would be followed by the Germans. But the Norwegians have arrived here in a steady stream, and now we are preparing to pass from the defensive to the offensive."

Erik Colban, Norwegian Minister to Great Britain, admonished the children to play their part in the common struggle by going to school and preparing themselves to return to their country soon and become useful citizens.

Canadian Air-Mail Extension to Speed Middle East Service

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 (CP)—Recently established air mail service to certain places in Africa will be extended to other points and connect with Egyptian air mail services, Postmaster General W. P. Mulock has announced.

The new service, operating on a fortnightly basis, will expedite transmission of mail to many countries previously only served by surface conveyance which has been subject to serious delay under war conditions.

The extension will speed service to the Middle East including mail bound for Palestine, Syria, Aden, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, Turkey and to India, Ceylon and Singapore.

Temporary rates will be effective until permanent tariffs can be determined, Mr. Mulock said. The recent extension of air mail service to Africa follows a route from Miami to West Africa by way of Puerto Rico and Brazil.

Germany Puts Ban Upon Private Travel

By Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, Jan. 14

All private travel, whether by rail or car, has been forbidden throughout the Reich, it was reported here.

Back of the ban, it was said, is the fact that the railroads, already in a bad state of repair, are overtaxed by the military, and travel by road is impossible because of the gasoline shortage.

Railroads in eastern Germany particularly were reported to be so overloaded by the urgency of getting reserves, munitions, and food to the Russian front that a state of near chaos has resulted.

Tarakan's Stand Described

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 14 (AP)—The heroic last stand of the Tarakan garrison which fought even after being completely surrounded by Japanese, under heavy air bombardment and in the midst of enormous heat and fire from burning oil wells, was told by authoritative quarters today.

Only a small part of the garrison escaped fatal injury after the island has been overrun by Japanese who landed from an armada of 15 transports, six heavy cruisers, six destroyers and other vessels, it was said.

This authoritative account of the battle, the first to come from the small oil-bearing island off the northeast of Borneo, was made available through Aneta, Netherlands East Indies news agency:

"After the Japanese for some time, at regular intervals, had carried out air attacks on Tarakan, it became clear in the middle of last week that they aimed to capture the island.

Dutch Ship Attacked

"On the morning of Jan. 8 the Japanese raided the place and were greeted with a heavy antiaircraft barrage. One of their planes was hit and crashed and the entire crew was killed. The few remaining bombers attacked a ship of the Royal Netherlands Navy lying off Tarakan without doing any damage.

"On Friday, Jan. 9, two attacks were carried out by eight bombers which also did not succeed in damaging the Netherlands warship appreciably. Some bombs which landed close to the ship wounded some members of the crew.

"At about noon on Friday a large fleet was observed 15 miles east of the southernmost point of the Island of Tarakan—which point is called Tandjoeng Batoe. This fleet consisted of six heavy cruisers, six destroyers, various transport ships and one tanker.

"At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 15 transport ships, protected by Japanese naval vessels, approached the southernmost point of the island.

"Naturally, this enemy fleet was not left unmolested, and bombers of the Netherland Indies Army Air Force attacked the transports and scored several successes. Two direct hits were scored on transport ships and a near miss was scored on a heavy cruiser, while no fewer than three enemy planes were shot down by Netherlands Indies aircraft.

"Meanwhile, it appeared that at the same time preparations were made to land troops in the neighborhood of Amal, on the east coast of the island.

"In the early morning of Sunday the Japanese began to land troops at Tandjoeng Batoe and Amal. In the afternoon the situation had become such that our troops had formed a front south and east of the town of Tarakan.

"The protective garrison at Amal had to withdraw after having inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, after which the Japanese began to advance toward the oilfields and attacked.

"Originally the Japanese succeeded in breaking through, but, by throwing in reserves our troops succeeded in throwing back the enemy, so that on Sunday night the entire front was recovered and the defense formed one uninterrupted line in a half-circle around Tarakan.

"The Japanese continuously poured in new troops and succeeded in breaking through our lines on Monday.

Oil Wells Destroyed

"Meanwhile, when it had become clear that the Japanese would drive with superior forces, orders had been given to destroy the oil wells, tanks, pumps, remaining oil stocks of the island and everything which might be valuable to the enemy. This all occurred according to plans prepared long before. The destruction was already completed on Sunday morning.

"On Monday, the Japanese, after a hard battle with heavy losses on both sides, had advanced so far that they had surrounded the remaining Netherland Indies forces which were fighting at several points.

"Under heavy air bombardment and under the enormous heat of the burning oil, the Tarakan garrison was overrun. A small part of the garrison succeeded in escaping to the mainland of Borneo.

"The objective—preventing a single drop of oil from falling into enemy hands—had been accomplished despite the heavy odds and great efforts on the part of the enemy. The garrison of Tarakan fully did its duty.

"In the meantime, the Army Air Force continued raiding the Japanese ships, and several successes have been scored. No fewer than four transport ships received direct hits."

Canadian A.R.P. Guards Danger Spots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The work of organizing Air-Raid Precautions in sections of Canada which military authorities have designated as most likely to be exposed to enemy attack is progressing rapidly. On Dec. 15, 1941 just under 95,000 volunteer A. R. P. workers had been enrolled in these areas. As these sections which include Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, part of New Brunswick, the littoral of the St. Lawrence to a point between Quebec and Montreal and the coast of British Columbia have a population of about 2,500,000, there is an A. R. P. worker for every 27 persons.

The job of getting Air Raid Precautions into effective shape still has hurdles to clear. Complaints are being received from some localities about alleged conflict of directions. Appointment of Col. R. J. Manion as Director of Civil Air-Raid Precautions for the Dominion promises closer and more effective co-operation throughout the organization.

A. R. P. in this country is under the administration of the Department of Pensions and National Health. The minister, Ian Mackenzie, has made an exhaustive study of British methods at first hand, and his Department is in constant correspondence with British authorities. The organization in both countries is decentralized, but where in Britain local authority is reposed in regional controllers, similar or practically similar responsibilities rest on the shoulders of provincial premiers.

The Minister of Pensions has power to order lights out and to clear the streets anywhere in the Dominion. This power he has delegated to the provincial premiers and these premiers may delegate the power to municipal authorities. The Minister cannot interfere with the defense authorities of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Defense ministers have in practice delegated authority to senior defense officers in various districts. Provincial and municipal authorities consult with these officers in cases of test blackouts.

The efficiency of the organization depends largely on the success of the organization of the individual municipal unit. It also is largely a question of the thoroughness of the training of the A. R. P. worker. Frequent lectures are given to A. R. P. wardens and many attend special courses of instruction.

Rising Living Costs in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 (CP)—The rising cost of living in Canada which appeared with the beginning of the war in August, 1939, has had its first major check when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the cost-of-living index on Dec. 1 was 115.8, compared with 116.3 a month before.

On Dec. 1 the price ceiling on goods sold in Canada was made effective by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In October, dealers had been advised that their top selling rates after Dec. 1 could be no higher than those charged during a basic period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, and it is believed the ceiling level was usually maintained before being forced.

The index position on Dec. 1 was 14.9 per cent higher than at Aug. 1, 1939.

The cost-of-living index is the basis for establishing the cost-of-living bonus for workers under the Federal program for prices and wages stabilization. By Order-in-Council, the rise or fall in the index is measured in points to the nearest one-tenth of one per cent for bonus purposes.

The December decrease shown by the index was due almost entirely to a decline in the food index from 125.4 to 123.8. Eggs, meats, and fresh fruits showed reductions, and increases occurred in butter and fresh vegetables.

The Bureau said the only other change for Dec. 1 was a decline in the clothing index from 120 to 119.9. Remaining group indexes, covering fuel and light, rent, home furnishings and services and miscellaneous, were unchanged.

Canada Taxes Rise

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 (CP)—The tax collector's hand will dip deeper than ever into the purse of Canada's national income this year, It will take away at least half the wealth therein.

As Government experts worked on figures for the 1942-43 budget today there were indications that about 60 per cent of the national income would be required for war and normal Government expenditures.

In plain dollars and cents, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, checking over records, found that war expenditures for the 12 months to November, 1941, ran at the rate of $98 for each person. But the rate has been increasing. If the latest month recorded, November, were considered alone the per capita cost of the war was $125.

Since November the per capita cost is believed to have increased and will still be increasing when the fiscal year ends on March 31.

British Hairpin Lack Worse Than Bombing

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—It's not the bombs so much as petty annoyances caused by lack of such prosaic things as clean shirts and hairpins that have been found most damaging to British morale.

So says Noel F. Hall, British Minister to Washington in charge of the Embassy's economic warfare activities, who adds that England "guessed wrongly what the effects of air raids would be."

Speaking before social-group and recreation workers of the Welfare Council of New York yesterday, Mr. Hall urged American civilian defense organizations to keep the public mind occupied with pleasant things to preclude boredom and fear psychology, saying that "it is much easier to be bombed than to be bored."

Interned Japanese Wants Family to Share Luxury

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 14 (AP)—Hideo Hama, a Seward, Alaska, Japanese interned here, asked Fort Richardson officers to allow his wife and two children to join him in the internment camp.

His petition stated that the food was so good, the quarters so comfortable and reading and writing materials so plentiful that he would like to have his family enjoy them with him.

Woman Has 7 Sons In Armed Services

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 14 (AP)—All seven sons of Mrs. Flora Gray are in the Army or Navy.

The youngest, Gordon, enlisted in the Marines Jan. 12 and has left for a Pacific Coast station.

Neil Gray, who was in the Army for a time and then released from active duty, was re-enlisted and reports at Camp Grant today.

The others: Glen Gray, Lieutenant in the Army; John Gray, Sergeant in the Army; Merle Gray, Navy; Donald Gray, Navy; Dane Gray, Navy. Mrs. Gray operates the Alton High School Cafeteria.

Cuba Asks Bomb Shelters

HAVANA, Jan. 14 (AP)—Cuba's Civil Defense Commission, warning that this island may undergo air raids, asked public support for urgent construction of air-raid shelters.

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Fierce Fight Won Salum—Eyewitness Report

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Jan. 11, Delayed (AP)—The British started their battle today to take Salum and Halfaya Pass and from an observation post on the escarpment this correspondent watched the fight progress on the sandy plain below.

A South African brigade, composed principally of Scotsmen from the Transvaal, launched the attack on Salum Harbor as a preliminary step to cleaning out the force estimated at 6,000 Germans and 1,000 Italians in this area. Since Nov. 18, while the tide of battle rolled westward the Axis forces sat here squarely across the road which the British wanted to use to pursue German Gen. Erwin Rommel and his tanks.

[British headquarters at Cairo today announced that capture of Salum had cost the Imperial forces participating only slightly more than 100 casualties.]

The British cleaned out part of the pocket on New Year's Day by taking Bardia, around the coastal corner from Salum.

The deep wadi known as Halfaya Pass is like a small grand canyon, with precipitous rocky cliffs rising 2,000 feet above the sandy Mediterranean coast. It reaches so deeply into the desert that the British are compelled to make a 100-mile detour over roadless wastes to supply their armies in the Bengasi area.

The South African Scotsmen attacked the north rim of Salum Harbor and quickly drove the German and Italian outposts off the ridge and down upon the sandy plains along the sea.

The Germans and Italians had imbedded machineguns and small cannon in dozens of caves lining every little passageway leading from the escarpment down to the seashore.

Moreover, from the southern side of the harbor, the Germans poured in artillery fire.

It was gruelling business. Yet by mid-forenoon the South Africans had cleaned out most of the caves overlooking the northern section of the mile-wide sandy harbor and had occupied virtually every building in Salum. They had crowded the Germans and Italians out upon a narrow north lip of the harbor on which, it seemed at nightfall, there would be only surrender or annihilation.

But this operation still left Halfaya virtually intact, and every inch of ground won by the British lay directly under the fire of the German guns on the towering cliffs along the southern side of the harbor.

But if the resistance today is any guide it will take a lot of starving and fighting before the Germans give up.

During the battle one Transvaal company advancing down a passage to the Salum plain had several casualties when an undetected machinegun in a cave opened up from the rear.

Forty German prisoners being taken to the rear escaped when another hidden machinegun opened up on their captor from the rear.

German losses also were very heavy. Prisoners dribbled back in handfuls so that about 100 were in hand by nightfall. One German prisoner brought to our observation post said his entire platoon was either captured or killed.

Women Complicate Salutes

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 (CP)—Saluting, previously considered a moderately simple operation, a gesture of respect to senior officers and the King's commission has become a matter of confusion with the entry of women into recognized uniformed formations.

There is such a thing as a "courtesy salute" but actually the answer to this saluting problem is carefully laid out in regulations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

The C. W. A. A. F. is not an auxiliary but a part of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Its officers hold the King's commission just as R. C. A. F. officers do and are therefore entitled to the salutes of airmen and officers of lower rank, as well as soldiers, sailors and officers of lower rank in the other fighting forces.

The C. W. A. C. as an auxiliary to the army requires its members to salute only C. W. A. C. officers and army officers connected with the administration of the C. W. A. C.

Men of the armed forces are not required to salute members of the C. W. A. C. but may give courtesy salutes if they desire. Members of the C. W. A. C. may return courtesy salutes.

Inland Fleet's Use To Be Discussed At Toronto Conference

OTTAWA, Jan. 14 (AP)—Shipping Board representatives and Great Lakes and St. Lawrence ship operators will confer in Toronto Jan. 19 on means of utilizing the Canadian inland fleet to maximum efficiency in the carriage of essential materials in 1942.

The purpose of the conference is "to enlist the co-operation of all operators and to obtain their views and recommendations."

As many Canadian lake and river ships as possible have been made available for service elsewhere during the past two years and the Shipping Board has worked in co-operation with operators in making the best use possible of vessels available. More than 20 Great Lakes freighters were sent across the Atlantic in 1940 and have given yeoman service under charter to the United Kingdom.

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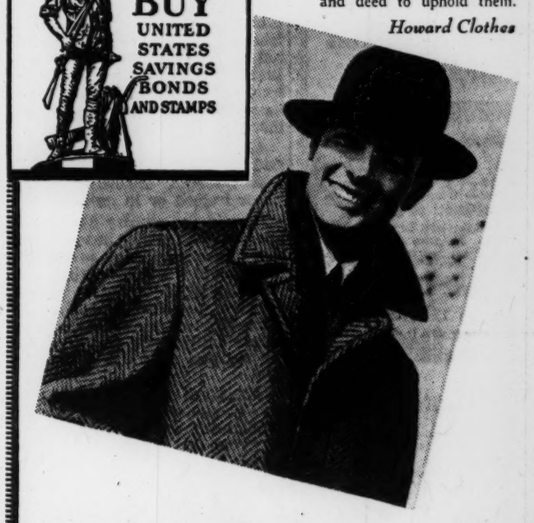
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La Guardia Says OCD Has Done a Good Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — The Director of the office of Civilian Defense, Fiorello H. La Guardia, told the Tolan Committee of the House today that whether the public knew it or not the Civilian Defense Administration had done an excellent job.

He also indicated that he would quit as soon as Congress disposed of pending civilian defense legislation.

Mayor La Guardia testified in the presence of Dean James M. Landis, just named by President Roosevelt to the "Executive" of OCD, commonly understood to mean that he would succeed Mayor La Guardia. Dean Landis testified later. Mrs. Roosevelt was another witness.

In a statement bristling with comments upon the civilian defense set-up and a multitude of related matters Mr. La Guardia said that one of the great OCD difficulties encountered was the barrier of state lines, and the well-meant but conflicting efforts of volunteer local activities. He urged co-ordination and centralization.

But above all, he stressed that whoever headed the reorganized OCD "was bound to be unpopular," and that so far as the rival House and Senate bills over OCD equipment purchases went it did not "make a particle of difference" since "all the work was done."

Most of Buying Done

The House took action interpreted as slapping at Mayor La Guardia recently by turning the job of supply over to the Army. Mayor La Guardia answered this today by saying that he believed the Army did not want the burden of organizing civilian defense, and that in any case most of the purchasing work, within the limits of authority granted OCD had been accomplished.

"The work is proceeding satisfactorily," said Mr. La Guardia with characteristic vehemence, "and I don't care a snap who says it isn't."

Commenting on bad co-ordination, Mr. La Guardia said 39,000,000 copies of a pamphlet "Meet Your Air Raid Warden" had been printed, but failing authority to make direct distribution some States had not started distribution yet. He cited New Jersey as a State that insists the OCD have no direct communication with individual localities.

"State Defense Councils have done excellent work and mean well but they are too large," the witness said. The work should be centralized in Washington with regional directors, he said.

Opposes Paid Wardens

He said that Atlantic cities are not likely to have "long, sustained repeated air attacks," but "are not out of danger of short, sudden, quick, sporadic surprise attacks."

Mr. La Guardia opposed paying air raid wardens.

Once that pending OCD bills are passed, he said, he intended to adopt one of three courses, give up being Mayor and concentrate on the OCD job; give up the OCD and go back to New York City "and mind my own business and criticize everything done in Washington," or else "do what I did in the last war" (as an A. E. F. flier). Although Mr. La Guardia left the alternatives open, it is generally accepted here that he will relinquish the OCD post.

Criticism of OCD, he charged, comes largely from sources unfamiliar with the work being done. The OCD has striven, with a minimum of expenditure, to prepare methods which local communities can adopt for the protection of their citizens if the enemy "gets past the Army and Navy." He said he felt protection of civilians against air raids should be made the direct responsibility of the Federal Government.

Overtime Pay in Bonds

The greatest difficulty faced by OCD, he said, is inability to deal directly with state and local governments regarding problems in the nation's great industrial centers, all of which are targets for air attack "whether we like it or not."

Some of Mr. La Guardia's recommendations on other than OCD subjects were that workers' overtime pay should be made in defense bonds, that colleges should not be drained of young men, and that attention should be concentrated on postwar problems where he saw a danger more frightening than even the war itself.

As of Dec. 31, Mayor La Guardia said, the nation had 670,307 air-raid wardens, 436,000 of them either trained or in training.

He said the country desperately needs civilian guards but predicted that "nobody is going to do anything about it until something terrible happens." Some 150,000 guards are needed, he said.

Dean Landis praised the work of Mayor La Guardia and described the regional set-up in New England.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the committee a major responsibility of civilian defense is to "meet human needs" so that the people will have something to fight for and feel themselves strong enough to fight. As an example of weakening morale she cited the automobile unemployment in Michigan, and the reluctance shown in some communities to include Negroes and aliens in the war effort.

Baldwin Names Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—M. K. Wright, advertising manager of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has announced the appointment of Ketchum, MacLeod & Grove, Inc., Pittsburgh, to handle advertising and publciity for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Baldwin Southwark, Cramp Brass and Iron Foundries, and Standard Steel Works divisions, and Baldwin De La Vergne Sales Corporation.

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Antiques: Change in Marketing Technique

New York now trade center of world—Department store sells noted collections.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

During the past year there has come a marked change among the antiques dealers of this city. For a long time New York has been America's largest market for English and continental decorative arts of the 1700s, as it has been for paintings, sculpture and prints, and other works of art from abroad. Now it is the chief, and almost only, market of the world.

With all European and most such British trade at a standstill, numerous additional English firms have opened here. Branches of a comparatively modest sort, formerly reached by elevator, now have first-floor locations. Several new quarters have been occupied on West Fifty-seventh Street, this country's most important center for art and antique furniture galleries.

It follows that there have been exceptionally large shipments from England, especially right after heavy bombing of Britain began. Representatives of English dealers say little about their losses during transit, although one of them mentioned a loss of $35,000 on one occasion.

Lloyd's insurance rates have been so high the business could not afford them, leading the Government to write the coverage as an aid to building exchange credit. The great reduction in shipping losses in the Atlantic should have eased that situation greatly, but the effect of America's entering the war has not been determined.

The year's outstanding event in merchandising objects of this sort occurred far downtown, on Thirty-third Street and Broadway, rather than Fifty-seventh—and this in a department store. The sensational news that Gimbel's was to sell millions of dollars' worth from private collections is still fresh in the minds of many persons, whether or not they attended early days of the sale.

For that matter, the Hearst sale is still on, for no buyers have appeared for many of the more costly things. The silk Tabriz rug, about 17 by 23 feet, has not been snapped up for $9,985. Nor has the set of four Flemish tapestries for $199,894. The great panelled oak drawing room from the Duke of Hamilton's residence, built around 1700, installed complete as were numerous other interiors, has not been taken away, although nearly all of the other rooms have been. But the space its ducal walls surround is not wasted, for it is used fittingly for the incunabula department, where are sold books produced before 1500, and possibly some later ones.

Famous Majolica Plates Still Await Buyer

Another group awaiting a purchaser a few days ago was the world famous collection of 32 majolica plates about 15 inches in diameter and formerly in the collections of J. P. Morgan, Rothschild, and Morisini. The lot is marked $125,500 which may be a quarter of their cost to Mr. Hearst. There is still considerable Hearst armor in view; some of the finest of his early silverware and numerous pieces of the beautiful furniture of oak or mahogany he bought so lavishly.

It takes a long time for such quantities of costly works of art to be absorbed by the public.

Contrary to some newspaper reports, the Spanish monastery of Santa Maria la Real, founded by Cistercians in 1141 and included in the original Hearst sales announcements, neither has been given away nor bought. Any man with $50,000 can find it still waiting for him in the Bronx storehouse to which it was brought from a freighter's dock about 15 years ago.

After much of this newspaper publisher's accumulation had been disposed of, Gimbel's took on that of the Clarence Mackay estate. Mr. Mackay was another free-spending collector of great wealth and the founder of Postal Telegraph. A few months later, the art property left by Warner S. McCall took the spotlight on this merchandising stage. Both these later aggregations had spectacular aspects, and like the first of the three, contained many items still to be sold.

The public is likely to have fresh astonishing news from this new front down Battery way, some distance from old haunts of uptown elite art trade in the Fifties. Just now the downtown slack, if such there be, could be taken up in part by the Kende Auction Galleries, which have come down from 730 Fifth Avenue to occupy Gimbel's eleventh floor. With auctioneers as well as trained art experts to move goods, every popular selling method appears to have been brought into action under this extensive roof.

Many Popular Objects From Up-Country Museum

The Kende Galleries have disbursed some extraordinarily high-grade American and English furnishings of the 1700s in the past few months, but the auction gallery could not expect to keep on steadily at that level.

Just before Christmas, the place seemed to be putting on the most popular sort of an attraction, with a five-sessions sale of such Americana as people are delighted to find in country antique shops. Seen the day before the sale began, the mere quantity was amazing, even as the contents of an up-country museum. Yet such it was announced to be, a part of the John Karst Historical Museum, Debruce, New York.

Had there been time to spare, instead of a shortage, a few hours spent facing the auctioneer might have been good fun. More lasting pleasure probably would have come from sitting in at such high-grade auctions here as have been referred to, and which are considered typical of the City's business of this character.

What, and how much, Gimbel's entrance will affect the course of New York's future business in antiques and the fine arts, is a question many dealers are asking themselves—and one another.

New York Galleries Report Active Season

Despite war conditions and attendant dislocations of normal life, the salesroom of the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street in New York, has demonstrated a remarkable vitality in the past 12 months.

During 1941 the Galleries conducted 88 auction sales, at which the public bought a vast amount of rare books and manuscripts, antique furniture, painting, sculptures, tapestries, jewelry, stamps, and many other kinds of personal property.

Moreover, an exceptional eagerness to buy has been shown. This response has come not only from New Yorkers, who comprise the largest group of the Galleries' clientele, but from collectors all over the country. New buyers are becoming active. They include some who bid high for the more valuable objects, in competition with experienced collectors, museums, and prominent New York dealers.

At the same time, hundreds of smaller spenders chose purchases from among the thousands of less-costly items which the auction season provides. These are bought simply for home decoration, and to gratify modestly their love of books and fine things in general.

The grand total of sales in the year 1941—and the Galleries holds no sales during the three summer months—was $5,190,422,25. Exhibitions and sales were well attended. On many occasions, the capacity of the large salesroom was strained to accommodate more than 2,000 buyers and hopeful buyers, at a single session of a sale. Total attendance was over 120,000.

Collections which brought the highest grand totals were:

Mrs. Henry Walters, art and books, $646,184; Mrs. B. F. Jones, art, $544,372; A. Edward Newton, books, three sales, $376,560; Edward S. Knapp, stamps, Parts I and II, $125,647; Arthur Curtiss James Art, $176,386.

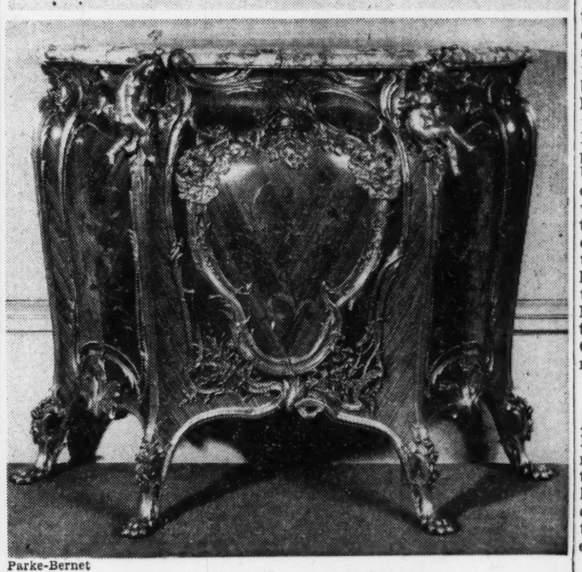
Prices that ran into five figures were numerous. Paintings by celebrated masters and rare editions of famous books realized the highest prices of the year. A few of these were:

Hoppner portrait, $39,000; Goya portrait, $34,000; Romney portrait, $31,000; Hobbema landscape, $30,000; Shakespeare First Folio, $22,000.

Other notably high prices were: $16,000 for a Persian seventeenth century silver-woven silk rug; Louis XV tulipwood table with mother of pearl marquetry, $13,000; a small terra cotta "Nymph and Satyr" by Clodion, $12,500; Houdon's marble bust of Voltaire, $12,000; an emerald-cut diamond ring, $20,000.

The stimulating condition of the art and book market at these galleries may be evidence of a tendency among educated persons to preserve, inasfar as they are able in an unseeable future, the inheritance of the past.

As was stated at a recent meeting of museum directors: "Art . . . always has been the visible evidence of the activity of free minds. Our Allies, Great Britain and her Dominions, under the destructive impact of total war, already have shown that art as an expression of the higher values of life is an undeniable factor in a free people's resistance. Never before has museum attendance been so great in Canada, or in England wherever museums still can function. Never has the public responded so eagerly to the creative life of today and to the meaning of the art of the past. . . ."



Parke-Bernet

Objects in Winter Collection

Upper: Richly carved walnut Italian cassone, or bride's marriage chest of the 1500's, typical among families of great wealth in that century. Length five feet, eight inches. Middle: Heavily cushioned love seat was made in England about 1685. The wood is walnut and the scrolled front legs are carved. The covering is silk and wool petit point on ecru ground. Lower: French taste of around 1750 is illustrated in the extravagantly ornamented commode (chest of drawers) so disguised with gold-covered bronze decorations that its utilitarian purpose is hidden and the discovery of the drawers becomes a puzzle. They are found by swinging open the front-hinged panel. These pieces and others from the Emil Winter Collection will be auctioned at Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York, on Jan. 16 and 17.

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Fowl Prices Too High; Fines Total $21,520

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Fines totaling about $21,520 were imposed on a London poultry firm and its officials for selling fowls above the fixed maximum price. The magistrate found that more than 50,000 fowls had been sold above the legal figures.

The firm itself was fined $4,000, eight directors and the secretary $1,200 each, and seven other directors $960 each.

Lower Freight Rates Asked By Governors for South

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Southern Governors Conference held hope today of an early hearing on a proposal to reduce regional freight rates, basing the plea on national defense.

Concluding their annual conference here yesterday, the Governors unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to give a quick downward revision to rates. A cut of 40 per cent on the average for the South was asked.

The Governors also gave attention to the problem of truck transportation, and were asked to attempt more uniform regulations as between the various states in order not to impede highway transportation essential to national defense.

The freight rate case is one of long standing with the Governors, who already have had favorable reports on petitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of livestock rates in order that the South may expand this industry in competition with areas having lower relative rates.

Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, speaking on the general rate reduction, said "now is not the time to drop" the case.

"The problem has been with us through three wars and five depressions," he said, "and we need it solved now to help win another war."

Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Conference Chairman, brought up the subject of state limitation of truck loads and declared a speaker for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce "talked sense" when he asked every local government to study and revise or void statutes which throw up barriers to interstate commerce.

A. H. Martin, Jr., of Washington, said the Federal Bureau has compiled files containing over 1,500,000 statutory provisions covering 75 classifications of business in 48 states. He offered the compilation as reference material for state executives in the proposed elimination program.

"In a war situation it is utterly ridiculous to allow hundreds and thousands of laws and ordinances to continue to exist in cases where these regulations restrict the maximum use of existing transportation, raw materials, manufacturing capacity and other productive assets," he said.

No Delay Is Pledged By Ship Union Head

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Pledging that the National Maritime Union "will deliver the goods," President Joseph Curran told the Congress of Industrial Organizations Union's National Council:

"We must impress upon the membership the fact that every time a ship is delayed it is directly helping Hitler. It is equivalent to shooting hundred of soldiers on the battlefields, and it is deterring the war effort."

Mr. Curran declared that "this does not mean that we will no longer defend the gains the seamen have fought so long and bitterly to win, but it does mean that a different method must be followed in handling and settling criticisms and disputes—we must utilize the arbitration and mediation machinery of our contracts and arrive at settlements over the conference table. But the ships must not be held up."

War Record Filed For Future Citizens

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A day by day record of all military and economic developments in the current world war which may prove an important source library for future historians is being kept by a small Government staff here.

Only recently reorganized, it is officially called the Division of Historical Studies of War Problems, United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is headed by Miss Stella Stewart, statistician-economist, a graduate of Kansas State College who has spent many years in the Government service. She was on the price section staff of the War Industries Board of 1917 and was a Tariff Commission statistician for 12 years before she organized the Retail Price Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

America or Germany? Choice Near for Vichy

LONDON, Jan. 14 (ONA)—Diplomatic circles forecast today that clarification of Washington's policy toward the Free French would undoubtedly be forthcoming soon.

Free French leaders, meanwhile, intensified their attacks on the Vichy Government.

Maurice de Jean, Free French Minister, declared that to call Vichy an official government was "not only offending the French nation but also gravely compromising the future of France."

By Egon Kaskeline
French Journalist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German-American struggle in Vichy seems to move toward a final showdown.

Even since the French defeat in June, 1940, Germany has done its utmost to neutralize American influence in France. The maintenance of an American Embassy in Vichy, on the other hand, has come in for bitter criticism in this country where an overwhelming part of public opinion has long clamored for the official recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement.

Continuation of friendly relations between Vichy and Washington hardly fits into the ideological pattern of the democracies. There is some public concern over a possible revival of the much suspected policy of appeasement which has so notably failed in the cases of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, and Czechoslovakia.

The State Department defends what it calls its "realistic" policy toward Vichy by pointing to the considerable gains that have resulted from it. American diplomatic influence in Vichy has, at best, prevented and, at least, delayed unconditional submission to the conqueror. The American Embassy has acted as a rallying point of all anti-German forces in Unoccupied France and has, moreover, afforded an excellent observation post from which to watch the European turmoil. Besides, the continuation of diplomatic relations between the two countries has enabled Washington to maintain certain missions in French North Africa, which allowed them, to some degree, to counterbalance German penetration of these territories.

Vichy Regime Wavers

It is, of course, doubtful whether America's diplomatic activity in France can be continued indefinitely. Marshall Pétain's reluctance to enter the "New Order" wholeheartedly has been greatly increased both by the Russian victories and by the United States' entrance into the war.

The Marshal's New Year Speech showed symptoms of a new spirit of resistance. Germany's reaction was immediately forthcoming. The Paris press, Hitler's mouthpiece, was not permitted to print the speech, while Marcel Déat, an arch-collaborationist, in a radiocast, openly accused the Marshal of abandoning the policy of collaboration with Germany. M. Déat mentioned the American Ambassador in Paris as the "evil man" whose intrigues were pushing France into the abyss.

The situation may soon become critical with Germany threatening to occupy all of France. What Vichy's decision then will be, no man can say. Is the Pétain Government seriously determined to resist—or is it merely bluffing?

When and if Vichy surrenders the French Fleet and allows the Germans the run of North Africa—diplomatic relations between the United States and Vichy France, it is expected, will immediately be severed. All France would then be a German province, administered from Paris or Vichy by a Quisling government. Germany's policy of blackmail would have then attained its long desired goal, namely to have ousted the American Ambassador from Vichy and to have brought to an end American supervision of North Africa.

And once again, a German diplomatic success achieved by way of coercion may well prove a pyrrhic victory. The end of diplomatic relations will mean a strengthening rather than a weakening of American influence in France. The end of diplomacy will mean the beginning of even closer ties between the people of the United States and the people of France.

Most Frenchmen today are strongly anti-German and put their hope in an allied victory. Were the Allies able to provide them with guns, hundreds of thousands, I believe, would gladly fight again. And yet, in many sections there remains an intense anti-British sentiment; a sentiment rooted in the historical tradition of these two nations as well as based on such events as the British shelling and sinking part of the French Fleet at Oran. As to its attitude toward Russia public opinion is even more sharply divided, and while Russian victories must please many, they are bound to disturb others, thus driving them more and more into the German camp.

French Pro-American

The pro-American feeling, however, is almost unanimous. The tradition of Lafayette has never died out, and is eagerly and willingly remembered by all. The French, moreover, are confident of America's good-will, and friendship for their troubled country. They feel that the United States did not go to war for reasons of imperialism; they know that the political and economic revival of France is possible only with American aid. The very physical preservation of the nation will depend on this country. To prevent wholesale starvation food must of necessity come from overseas.

Today, the ground in France is well laid for a great propaganda campaign which the United States could set in motion. The voice of America will always find an audience in France, and the French would gladly accept courageous leadership from across the Atlantic. American radiocasts could make the voice of American democracy accessible to every Frenchman. Once diplomatic relations have been broken off, Washington will be freed to appeal directly to the French population.

The vital importance of making America's voice heard in France begins to be understood in this country. It is significant that America's first act of open warfare in Europe was an act on the propaganda front: The Royal Air Force dropped 2,000,000 leaflets over France containing parts of speeches by President Roosevelt.

Russian Workers On Army's Heels Mend Rail Lines

LONDON, Jan. 14 (CP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said Jan. 12 that as Soviet troops continue to drive the Germans back, Russian leaders behind the lines are working day and night to restore communications in the reconquered territories.

"This second Soviet Army, following closely behind the advancing soldiers, has repaired 200 miles of railway tracks and 47 bridges behind the front in less than a month," the B. B. C. said.

"In one station near the front, a group of workers carried on continuously for 37 hours and completed repairs to railway points and telephone lines."

The radiocast said another group restored a badly-damaged bridge more than 150 yards long in six days instead of the usual 12.

"These railway workers are repairing railways along the whole length of the front and in the Crimea it is expected that traffic will be resumed in the liberated territory within the next few days," the B. B. C. said.

Canadians to Get Off-Duty Uniforms

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 14 (AP)—New "walking out" uniforms will be issued to Canadian soldiers early in March to be worn off duty and for special occasions, National Defense Headquarters announced today.

The new regulation khaki serge uniforms are in addition to the regulation battle dress. They were described as cut similarly to the jackets and slacks worn by officers, "even to the brass-buckled cloth belt."

A breech-brown tie, black socks and black shoes will be issued to wear with the uniform, along with a waterproof coat.

Foreign Air Mail Flights No Longer Published

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Vincent C. Burke, Washington Postmaster, announced today that the publication of airplane schedules between the United States, its possessions, and foreign countries had been discontinued and that no information could be given concerning departure of planes conveying mail.

He said that "mail for foreign countries will be dispatched by the most expeditious means available."

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Nelson Forceful Executive; Sets Pace to Overtake Axis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—A tireless, tough-hearted driver, Donald M. Nelson, is taking charge of American war industry under a pledge to sweat the country into all-out arms production.

He wants the story henceforth to be "too much, too soon" instead of the requiem "too little, too late."

"Just ahead of us are the hardest years we have been through since Valley Forge," said the man President Roosevelt has chosen to boss the whole production program.

"Every so often there comes a time which puts all Americans to the test and requires them to show they can live and work the hard way instead of the easy way. They have always met that test thus far. We ourselves will meet it now.

"This defense program isn't any WPA program—a joyride—for industry. We are not playing for marbles. It's a life and death struggle. We are going to need labor of every available worker and every machine that can be used in the land.

Necessity of Denial

"We are going to have to give up all manner of things which we would like to have and strip down for a struggle which will take everything we can give it. Hitler is going to win this war unless we deny ourselves everything that we can possibly deny ourselves.

"We can overtake Hitler. The man who says we can't is either blindly ignorant or believes that democracy and freedom are played out and helpless."

These are the words Mr. Nelson has been preaching to industrialists and politicians alike in speeches and conferences for more than a year. To fellow defense officials content with the rising curve of weapon production he has been dinning that the program was not half big enough. In a Capital crammed with men seeking contracts, priorities, and loans, Mr. Nelson has insisted on one measuring stick alone for all decisions—what will help most to win the war.

His associates believe President Roosevelt picked him to head the war production board because he was one of the few men who had his sights set on a program as large as the President envisaged even before the two-year schedule of 120,000 tanks, 185,000 planes, and 18 million tons of shipping began to take shape.

Humble Beginning

Mr. Nelson is an advocate of hard work and self-denial as the solution of the nation's problems. He worked his way up from the "other side of the tracks" to a $75,000-a-year job as Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck and Company in charge of merchandising before he was called to Washington June 30, 1940, as co-ordinator of defense purchasing.

Mr. Nelson gets to his office before 7 a. m. and works 18 hours a day. His big mahogany desk is clean. His manner is modest and kindly. He never loses his temper.

He was born in Hannibal, Mo., 54 years ago the son of an engineer for the "Katy" Railroad. He worked his way through Missouri University by selling papers, mixing ice cream sodas, and stoking furnaces. In 1912 he took a "temporary job" with Sears, Roebuck to earn money for graduate work but stayed with the mail order firm, rising rapidly through his ability as a clever buyer who stocked up in slack times.

Before his new appointment, Mr. Nelson held a dual role as Office of Production Management Priority Director and as Executive Director of the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board.

State-Wide Junk Salvage Drive Begun by Georgia School Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—What is believed to be the first fully planned state-wide program to put every school child, school bus, schoolhouse, and every faculty member to work in the "Salvage for Victory" campaign has been inaugurated by the Georgia State Department of Education, according to Dr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools.

The State Department of Education, in a special bulletin on the subject to all schools in the State, points out that every pound of waste paper, scrap metal, rags and rubber is needed for national defense.

School children throughout the State are being urged to collect these waste materials and direct them into commercial channels where they can be reclaimed for defense uses. By permitting school buses to haul the scrap material that the children have collected to the nearest junk dealer, even the remote rural areas of the State are immediately able to participate.

The plan originated with Marvin Cox, Manager of the Office of Information of the Georgie Office for Emergency Management, who presented it to Dr. Collins. It was so simple and at the same time so comprehensive, that the Board of Education has now put it in full operation. The plan is to:

Cox Plan

"1. Set up separate boxes at convenient places in the school building. Label them 'Waste Paper,' 'Scrap Metal,' 'Rags,' and 'Rubber.'"

"2. Designate a certain day each week for children to bring in waste materials and deposit them in these boxes.

"3. If there is a waste material dealer in your community, make arrangements with him to collect the waste from the school at regular intervals. If there is no waste material dealer in your community, the school bus, with the permission of the Board of Education, may be used to haul the accumulated waste to the dealer nearest your school.

"No matter what commercial scrap dealer the school sells to, the materials will be directed into defense channels. Dealers will pay for the scrap that they get and in turn will sell it to various manufacturers at a price fixed by the Government.

"4. Participation in this program is an excellent opportunity for teaching thrift as well as for helping the Government in its defense effort. The money which the schools receive for the scrap may be used to support any worthy school undertaking. Defense Bonds may be purchased or the money may be donated to the Red Cross, to some other agency actively cooperating with the Government, or to some charitable organization.

Ultimate Use

"5. Here are some of the uses to which waste materials are put in defense:

"(a) Scrap metal makes the steel, brass, copper, lead and other metals for the armament we must have for victory.

"(b) Waste paper makes new paperboard to ship munitions, clothing and food for America's fighting men at home and abroad.

"(c) Old rubber makes new rubber for our motorized forces—for planes, tanks and battleships, and for essential civilian needs such as fire trucks and ambulances.

"(d) Old rags make needed materials for emergency buildings, wiping rags for ship engines, for war industries and reworked textiles."

At the same time the schools were asked to put this program into effect, a list of 110 junk, rag, and waste paper dealers located in about 40 towns throughout the State was sent to aid the local school authorities to carry the program through to its logical conclusion without delay.

Stanford Speeds Up

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—New changes in Stanford University's summer quarters curriculum, designed to keep pace with the stepped-up war program, will permit freshmen students to enroll immediately after their graduation from high school in June, Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, said.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S THE LION'S ROAR

M-G-M's Lion's regular feature magazines: Post • Look • American Magazine • Liberty Cosmopolitan • True Story • Redbook • Parents' Ladies' Home Journal • Capper's Farmer Progressive Farmer & Southern Ruralist • Farm Journal & Farmer's Wife • Successful Farming Country Gentleman, and the movie fan magazines.

Roar appears as a in the following Saturday Evening

Begins the nineteen hundred and forty-second Annum Domini and the third year of this column.

★ ★ ★ ★

May our foes wither like the chilled leaves. May Decency find, with renewed vigor, the mislaid path plotted in the year one.

★ ★ ★ ★

So wisheth the philosopher Leo, Coeur de Lion.

★ ★ ★ ★

Each of us, in his own way, has his job to do. And ours is to entertain, to divert, to interest, to serve.

★ ★ ★ ★

We offer the best that the screen can provide. With each year the movies come to fuller flower. In addition to technique they have mastered pace and the tempo of the times.

★ ★ ★ ★

When you see—and you will see—Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn in "Woman of the Year", note this blending of action, merriment and modernity.

★ ★ ★ ★

It's the snappiest yarn that has come to the studio editor in many moons.

★ ★ ★ ★

Spence plays a hail-fellow sports writer named Sam. Kate plays a high-brow political columnist named Tess.

★ ★ ★ ★

Tess gets pretty stuffy about sports and one day Sam takes her to the ball game where she asks some pretty cute questions, to the disgust of the press box.

It's either love or fight twixt Sam and Tess. They're good at both!

★ ★ ★ ★

But, baby, what comedy comes out of the mixing of the two worlds—the people and the tall brows. That party where those who came over in the Mayflower rub elbows with the boys who are more on the cauliflower side.

★ ★ ★ ★

"Woman of the Year" is the Picture of the Year.

—Leo

M. G. M. STUDIOS — CULVER CITY, CALIF.

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots, Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M. Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN IS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army plots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted. —M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved —M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Uninspired but pleasantly frivolous tale. — M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. —M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M. Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood —M, Y.

WE GO FAST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. —M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Virginia Weidler
Now in "Babes on Broadway."

Recent Releases

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER—Detailed film transcription of the Kauffman-Hart comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Highly entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M. Y.

OBLIGING YOUNG LADY—Slight comedy with varied gags, but with too little opportunity for the juvenile Joan Carroll to show what she can do.—M. Y.

PERFECT SNOB—Comedy of routine pattern about a mother who wishes her daughter to marry money and a father who is more interested in the kind of man she chooses. More of the humor comes from the acting of Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood than from the plot.—M. Y.

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COMING SOON—KEITH MEMORIAL THEATRE

Russians Push Germans From Vital Rail Link

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Jan. 14

Soviet storm troops have recaptured the rail junction of Kirov, strategically situated at the heart of the Germans' Mozhaisk-Smolensk-Bryansk defense triangle. Russians announced today.

The Soviet Information Bureau also reported the occupation of "several inhabited localities," including Gorokhovo, near Mozhaisk, where a German garrison estimated at 100,000 men clings to snow-covered positions 57 miles west of Moscow.

A military writer in Izvestia said today that Russian capture of Gorokhovo had eliminated the "last zone of positional warfare on the Moscow front," and the "whole Moscow front is now in motion."

Kirov is 150 miles southwest of Moscow. It is about 100 miles southwest of Mozhaisk, 100 miles southeast of Smolensk and 80 miles north of Bryansk, the lower anchor of a prospective German winter line already penetrated by the recapture last week end of Lyudinova.

"Soviet troops appeared at the approaches of Kirov quite unexpectedly," the Moscow Radio said. "Red Army men stormed into the town. German automatic riflemen, hiding in houses and cellars, put up a strong resistance but soon were accounted for."

The remnants of the German force were reported fleeing westward in disorder.

The information bureau reported destruction of considerable German equipment, including 35 trucks and 45 machine guns, by Russian troops pursuing retreating Nazi units in the central front.

Gorokhovo was taken in the course of more than a month of a counteroffensive in which the Red Army attacked along a line between Gorokhovo and Kubinka which extended across the Moscow-Mozhaisk highway, according to Moscow reports.

The Germans maintained a stable line until the fall of Gorokhovo, but now that the German wing has collapsed, said this report, the Red Army is pressing the Germans on the central Mozhaisk front, 57 miles west of Moscow.

At the same time the Germans Mozhaisk salient was menaced more than ever by the capture of Kirov.

The battle for this rail junction in the heart of the Mozhaisk-Smolensk-Bryansk triangle left the streets littered with Nazi dead, the Russians announced.

Meanwhile the German Radio broadcast an account by a Nazi reporter on the eastern front today acknowledging a shortage of men for important positions facing Russian forces which had broken through German lines for an advance along a wide sector.

The writer told of new Russian tactics being employed in harrying the Germans.

"The enemy," he related, "had broken through our lines and was advancing along a wide sector. We held a strategically important position covering the road along which the enemy would advance.

"We were a party of one officer and 30 men. We asked for reinforcements but headquarters sent the reply, 'no men available,' and we were ordered to hold the position at all costs until reinforcements could arrive.

"Reinforcements subsequently did arrive, but they consisted only of one platoon and again we were told hold out.

"Early one bitterly cold morning we saw approaching a long column of dogs. They were white polar dogs pulling white sleds on which were riding Siberian snipers dressed in white coats and masks.

"They came like a flash, emptied machine guns against our lines and before we could reply they were out of sight."

War Capital

Continued from Page 1

North Africa, and the United States that on Pacific waters

While awaiting the representatives of their Allies, British and American military and naval personnel are pursuing the conversations which began immediately after the arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his extensive party. The fact that these talks have not yet been delegated to officials of second rank indicates their broad scope and implication.

Final proof of the important nervecenter role being prepared for Washington came with the announcement from Australia that the Australian Government would communicate directly with Washington concerning hostilities in the Far East. While this does not mean that Australia will not co-ordinate its efforts with the rest of the British Empire, it signifies recognition of Washington's new part in the conflict, it is explained.

The projected appointment of Mr. Batt to the important post of head of Allied supplies is considered here as logical in view of the openly recognized fact that it is American productive capacity which is expected to shorten and ultimately to win the war against the Axis.

Soviet in Crimea: Pattern of Victory?

Russian landings on peninsula seen as one of war's most significant developments.

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian seaborne invasion of the Crimean Peninsula is one of the boldest and most significant moves of the war. Its present tactical importance is even overshadowed by its lessons and implications of the grand strategy of defeating Hitler, and particularly for the coming invasion of western Europe.

The scale of the Russian accomplishment may be measured by recalling that Hitler himself, at the peak of his power, stalled at the edge of 20 miles of English Channel which divided him from complete victory in the summer of 1940.

In the temperate Crimea, where the Nazis held ideal defense positions none of the subterfuge about "strategic withdrawal" and "winter cold" used by the Nazis to cover their setbacks farther north can have even the semblance of plausibility. Some serious weakness in the Nazi war machine seems indicated.

The essential factors for any successful invasion of a defended hostile shore are, first, complete mastery of the air and second, control of the sea. These two elements account for the Japanese successes in the Pacific.

Air Strength Essential

But, whereas the Germans proved in the case of Crete that overwhelming airpower can make up for lack of seapower, no combination of other factors can make up for weakness in the air. Without control of the skies to cover the landing operations barges and troops transport ships are as defenseless as fish in a barrel.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet never relinquished its control of the water. Until recently, however, the scope of its operations was restricted by Nazi air superiority almost entirely to defense, such as covering the evacuation of Odessa and preventing Nazi seaborne attacks on the Caucasus.

The present Crimean campaign, in which the Russians have effected successful landings at many points, some of them at considerable distance from their bases, proves first and foremost that the Russians now control the air as well as the sea, thereby revealing a startling decline in German air power.

The rocky Crimean shoreline is a veritable chain of natural fortifications, with the mountains rising sheer from the water's edge along much of its extent and landings only possible at a few easily defensible points. In many respects it closely resembles the Norwegian coast where the British commandos have recently been "rehearsing" for all-out invasion. As far as may be judged from these successful forays, Nazi strength on this Norwegian coast, or for that matter along much of the far-flung European shore to the South is not superior and may be considerably inferior to Nazi Crimean strength, given the fact that only recently the Germans were carrying out heavy siege operations against the Sevastopol naval base.

Britain and the Allies have always kept control of the sea and the balance of airpower is daily shifting in their favor. The Crimean example might therefore indicate that the time for an invasion of the Continent is much nearer than was heretofore realized.

Stiffer Turkish Resistance

One of the immediate results of the Crimean campaign will be to stiffen Turkish resistance to Hitler's diplomatic pressure. Already some consideration must be going on, in Nazi headquarters, upon the probable effect on the Rumanian and Italian troops making up portions of the Nazi effort in the Ukraine and Donets Basin. Were a Russian spearhead to operate behind the Axis lines it might well result in a mass panic.

It is doubtful if Hitler's puppet Allies have the mental and physical stamina to resist such an added catastrophe to their present unhappy situation between Kharkov and Mariupol.

Eighty-six years ago the Crimean Peninsula was the scene of heavy sacrifices by Russian, French, Turkish and British soldiers in the fateful campaign which ended in the fall of Sevastopol. It took the Allies nearly a year to reduce the fortress—from Sept. 20, 1854 to Sept. 8, 1855. Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava and the charge of the Light Brigade, culminated in the series of desperate assaults on Sevastopol's close defenses. Two months ago Hitler's legions, fighting over these safe-same battlefields, once again invested Sevastopol in a campaign which had as its objective winning the Black Sea to German control. Today, attacked from three sides, harassed by sallies from the besieged garrison, the invaders are menaced by a threat that their sole link with the mainland, the narrow ten-mile strip of the Perekop Isthmus, may be cut.

At Simferopol, nearly 50 miles northeast of Sevastopol, and on the edge of the rocky, difficult stretches of the Yaila Mountains, it is indicated that the erstwhile besiegers of Sevastopol will make a stand. If forced back from that point, a series of delaying actions along the railway to Jankoi, and a last-ditch defense of the Perekop may well result. There is another path to the mainland, via Taganash and across the Sivash, but the two strips are nearly 40 miles apart, and are not mutually supporting.

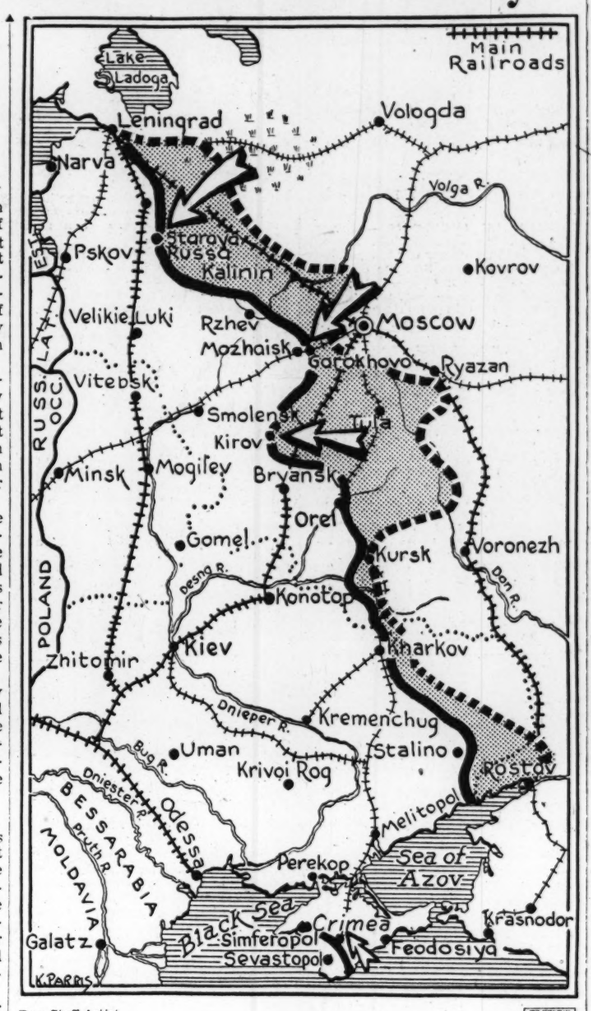
It must be remembered that on the Ukrainian mainland the German forces are still 130 miles to the east, in the neighborhood of Mariupol. However, if the Soviets gain the Perekop, the terrain between the Dneiper River and the Sea of Azov, as far north as Zaporozhe, may well become untenable. Hence it may be expected that, leaving a delaying crust of shock troops to take the brunt of further Soviet advances, a general retirement of the Nazis to the Dneiper River line may be in order.

German possession of the Crimea would have left the Russian Black Sea fleet without an adequate base, and in consequence made more easy any Nazi move through Turkey and on to the Anatolian Plateau, Asia Minor and the coveted oil of Iraq and Iran. In Soviet possession, and with the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus shut, such Nazi plans are checked. Used as a gangplank for further Russian moves back into the Ukraine, and as a base of operations for naval action against German-held Odessa and even Constantza, the entire scheme of Nazi domination of the eastern Balkan region may be jeopardized.

On the other side of this—in Nazi eyes—disquieting picture, one should consider that there is still a belt of nearly 450 miles between the original Polish-Bessarabian border and the present Nazi eastern line. By May pleasant weather will have returned to the Ukraine. Much can happen in that space of time. The most interesting thing about the situation is that to stem the present winter tide of Soviet counterattack, may necessitate a readjustment of Hitler's armies which might prevent or at least delay whatever plans for offensive operations elsewhere are smouldering in the dictator's thought. It is not by use of Italian troops, certainly, that British operation in North Africa can be stopped.

And soldiers note with much interest that the time appears to have passed when the Nazis could stick to their original and sound policy of massing their decisive operations on one front and letting the rest of the theaters lie fallow. Just at present, from the Arctic to the Black Sea a constant pressure of increasingly severe harassments threatened the Nazis on two fronts.

As the sands of time and the rich black stream of his oil supplies run out together, Hitler-in-a-hurry looks with anxious eye at his one pugnacious ally, the Mikado and his little yellow men of Nippon.



By a Staff Artist

Blitzkrieg in Reverse

Arrows indicate main points of Russian attack. The farthest advance made by the Germans is represented by a dotted line, the present front by a solid line, and the shaded section between the two lines shows the total territory regained by the Russians.

Plan to Win Peace Asked By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

ing the construction of bridges over navigable waters in the United States, the President asked Congress to save time and money by delegating to the Secretary of War this authority under a general policy to be prescribed by Congress.

"These two matters," Mr. Roosevelt remarked, "may seem of little importance in these difficult days, but I am certain that the Congress will sympathize with the efforts I am making to save motion in the conduct of the Government."

"Major Objectives"

The recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board, which the President commended to Congress, constitute, he said, "our major objectives in planning to win the peace."

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that through efforts "to state our objectives and public discussions of their merits, we play our parts as free citizens."

The President described the NRPB as the "planning arm" of the White House and explained that at his direction it is correlating the plans and programs under consideration in many Federal, state and private organizations for postwar security and reconstruction.

The report specially proposed maintenance of "full employment," maintenance of the national income at $100,000,000,000 a year and a universal 40-hour week at established wage standards.

"Through an extension of Lend-Lease," the report said, "we shall certainly help feed the starving peoples of Europe until they can again get on their feet.

"This will take all the food, shipping, trucks, and gasoline which we can muster, and will call for plans now for the organization of this unprecedented gift to humanity.

"There will be no time to lose when Hitler falls. Millions will already be starving."

Notable Progress

During the past two years, according to the report, the Board has continued its extensive program of collecting and analyzing basic data necessary for public understanding of our national resources and of their practical possibilities of development. It has continued the clearing of planning programs among many levels of Government and planning agencies other than Governmental and has carried on intensive examination of the trends of industry and unemployment throughout the United States.

"Recent events," says the report, "have demonstrated the need of planning as an instrument both of peace and of defense. Since the Board's last report, notable progress has been made in the direction of planning for better use of our national resources, (1) on the side of organization, and (2) on the side of programs.

"An impressive series of regional planning agencies, commissions on interstate co-operation, state planning and resources development boards, county, rural, and district planning bodies have been projected in recent years. City planning boards have continued their advance, notably in New York City and in Chicago. Their development is traced in the report on city planning organization developed under the leadership of the National Resources Planning Board.

Significant Advances Cited

"On the side of programs of action, significant advances have been made. Inmportant programs have been prepared by technicians in the fields of energy, land, and water. A transportation study is approaching its conclusion. Six-year programs of Federal public works have been prepared during each of the last two years and made available to budget-making authorities. Yet more comprehensive programs of non-Federal works are now in progress in co-operation with the Federal works agency.

"Basic studies of the structure of the American economy and of consumer expenditure and income have paced the way for new thinking and planning in this area and pointed out new ways of expanding our national income. Industrial studies of a new and very useful type have been undertaken and brought to a productive stage. Research in government, in industry, in academic centers with its wide range and vast possibilities has been explored as a basic part of our national resources. A long-time plan for public assistance has been brought close to completion and will be concluded in the near future.

"Suggestive regional development plans have been prepared, in tentative form, by regional groups and various sections of the United States.

"From the beginning of the American defense effort, the National Resources Planning Board has participated in various parts of the emergency program. Among the forms of this emergency planning have been:

"The preparation of the roster of 250,000 scientific and specialized personnel.

"Aid in setting up local planning for community facilities around new concentrations of defense industrial establishments or camps.

"Collection and presentation to appropriate authorities of vital data for use in industrial plant location during the emergency.

"Systematic development (since January, 1941) of far-reaching plans for the post-emergency period to prevent post-emergency collapse of employment and industry."

All-Out Action in Pacific Gaining Support in Britain

Continued from Page 1

continue to indulge in side-tracking remarks," the paper said. "Both Knox (United States Secretary of the Navy) and A. V. Alexander (Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty) urged the Allies to strike Hitler first. If Japan is allowed to take Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, it will be easier said than done for America and Britain to start the counteroffensive."

A few days ago the prevailing view here was that nothing must be allowed to divert the main Allied strength from the struggle with the principal enemy—Germany—that the elimination of the Nazis is the first step toward settlement with the Japanese. But critics of this view now say in this case that the long view is in reality short-sighted since further Japanese successes may well appear in retrospect to bear the same relationship to Axis grand strategy as the acquisition of Indo-China and Thailand by Japan have borne to local operations in the Pacific.

Moreover, the significance of the Japanese victories in the first phase of the struggle in the Pacific are only now becoming discernible in London.

The rapid retreat of British forces south of Kuala Lumpur, combined with Japanese successes in the Philippines, more recent landings in the Netherlands East Indies, and the recall of Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper to London, have thrown a sudden spotlight on the imminence of the threat to Singapore.

British at Disadvantage

Accounts from correspondents on the spot, now appearing in the press here, disclose that British troops not only are greatly outnumbered but they are very tired after six weeks of continuous action, apparently without relief from reserves. Furthermore, they have been handicapped by a lack of air support and by Japanese superiority of tanks and other armored units. Finally, the loss of naval superiority in Malayan waters is proving to be a grave obstacle to all efforts to re-establish the British military position.

Thus the risk entailed in taking every possible measure to strengthen the Far East is supported by the argument of the importance of holding the Japanese Army at arm's length from Australia. For the loss of Singapore would unleash Japanese naval and aerial strength upon the lines of communication with Australia, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, and the Middle East. Moreover, Japanese territorial conquests in the Pacific are proceeding so rapidly that denial of more and more sources of important raw materials to the United Nations is beginning to look like a very serious matter.

Australia is insisting that something must be done, and done now. On the other hand, Australia is being urged to send every possible aid to the hard-pressed defenders of the Malay Peninsula and of the East Indies, instead of watching anxiously while the Japanese advance toward Australia itself.

However these strategic shifts are developing, utmost seriousness is attached to the latest Japanese moves in the Netherlands East Indies to points from which a full-scale offensive might be launched from two directions simultaneously on Java, named as the choice for headquarters of the United States' High Command in the Southeast Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell. This plan of moving steadily upon Australia also threatens to straddle sea communications with Singapore.

Nine 'Freedoms' Proposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Nine "freedoms," including the right to security, and a universal 40-hour week for labor, were proposed by the National Resources and Planning Board today in a report on planning for post-war America.

President Roosevelt transmitted the report to Congress as one outlining "some of our major objectives in planning to win the peace."

The nine freedoms, amplifying the Roosevelt-Churchill "Atlantic Charter," were outlined as follows:

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years.
2. The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially valuable service.
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident.
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority and unregulated monopolies.
6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.
7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact.
8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness.
9. The right to rest, recreation, and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

U. S. Forces Repel Foe

Continued from Page 1

000 tons displacement, were built in 1925 and normally carry a crew of 2,122 officers and men. The two ships were originally authorized in 1916 for construction as battlecruisers of 35,000 tons, but the plans were recast.

They have a normal carrying capacity of 81 aircraft and a maximum capacity of 90. Total cost of the vessels, including aircraft, was more than $45,000,000 each.

The Japanese repeatedly have reported the sinking or damaging of United States aircraft carriers but the claims have been put down by Washington officials as "fishing expeditions" for information.]

A communique issued by Imperial Headquarters said the submarine commander was not able to state whether the aircraft carrier had sunk, because he had to dive his craft immediately to evade a counterattack by destroyers

Nevertheless, the announcement said, he expressed belief the vessel had sunk because two formidable explosions were heard immediately after the torpedoes were launched.

Russia Prepares To Make Germans Pay War Damage

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—A careful registration of all damage inflicted by occupying Germans upon industry and agriculture in every city, town and village restored to Soviet rule is under way, Pravda said today.

Reporting on destruction in some of the districts, Pravda asserted the big textile mills in Yakhroma, Narofominsk and Vyssokovsk were burned and destroyed and the Volga Canal was damaged.

Nelson Is Production 'Czar'

Continued from Page 1

tary of the Navy; and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

There is no longer a two-man directorship of war production, as under Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman, and there is no longer a multiple-agency management of the defense program, as has prevailed since Germany invaded Poland more than two years ago.

Part of Original Plan

The President has, in fact, gone back to "industrial mobilization plan of 1939," jointly approved by the War and Navy Departments at the time but sidetracked by Mr. Roosevelt as too substantial a delegation of power away from the White House.

The extremity of the need finally has brought the reorganization and the concentration of authority which Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in the First World War, Wendell L. Willkie, and leading Congressmen have been urging upon the President for a considerable time.

Mr. Nelson has authority over the industrialists and over the labor leaders who are now at the Capital gearing American production to greatest armament effort in world history.

The appointment of Mr. Nelson is being acclaimed widely. It is welcomed in Congress by spokesmen of both parties. Mr. Nelson is satisfactory to industry; he has the confidence of labor. He is a New Deal sypathizing industrialist who since he came to Washington in June, 1940, has been moved continuously to more responsible defense posts.

His position is now one of supreme responsibility, responsible to the President only, as Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, is responsible to Prime Minister Churchill. He possesses authority probably even greater than that which President Wilson gave to Mr. Baruch in 1917.

President's Statement

Mr. Roosevelt's statement, announcing his decision, was as follows:

By executive order I will establish a War Production Board, which will be granted the powers now exercised by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. I will appoint Donald Nelson as Chairman of the War Production Board.

In addition to being Chairman of the Board, he will be charged with the direction of the production program and have general supervision over all production agencies. His decision as to questions of procurement and production will be final.

Mr. Nelson will report to the President as to the progress of the program. He will no longer serve as Director of the Priorities Division (of OPM), but will devote his entire time to directing the production program.

Vice-President Wallace, as Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, will serve as a member of the War Production Board, as will the other members of SPAB.

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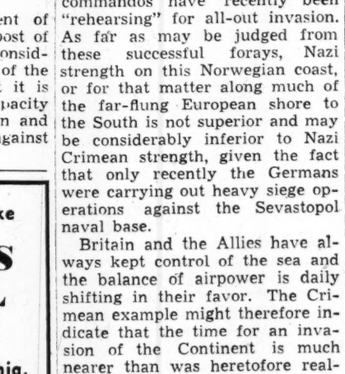
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—January 14, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Spanish Style Has Virility And Dignity

By Irwin Spear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Spaniards have a natural talent which renders them agreeable companions whatever their condition in life . . . Nature has endowed them with an inherent dignity." So writes Washington Irving who had plenty of opportunity to become acquainted with the Spanish character during his residence in Spain as United States Minister. Anyone who has read "Don Quixote" knows how seriously the Spaniard can take himself. Even the beggars seem to maintain an air of courtly self-respect.

These national traits have their counterpart in Spanish furniture which, unlike the eighteenth-century French furniture with its feminine elegance, is never complex or artificial. It is, instead, eminently vigorous, virile, and dignified.

Spanish architecture and therefore Spanish furniture are indigenous to those parts of the United States colonized by Spain. Yet appropriateness from the standpoint of tradition and locale is not all that commends the Spanish influence in furnishing. It has a distinct individuality, a clean cut ruggedness, and is often stately and always interesting in its use of decoration and color. Spanish interiors have been called austere, but they could also be resplendent with gorgeous hangings, rich brocades and velvets, bright frescoes, gilded and painted decoration, wrought iron, and the inimitable tooled leather that made the artisans of Cordova famous.

Had Robust Contours

Both Spanish and Italian interiors were sparsely furnished and since the rooms were large the furniture was of large scale and robust contours. In Spain the Moorish influence persisted long after the Moorish power had been broken, for the making of furniture remained in the hands of Moorish craftsmen. And, since the Mohammedan disapproved of reproducing animate objects, geometric and conventionalized motifs prevailed.

The pre-eminently Castilian piece, as Spanish as the castanets and lace mantilla of the Castilian dancer, was the vargueño, a chest set on a base or stand. One side was hinged at the bottom. When let down it disclosed tiers of drawers and could be used as a desk. The ends were equipped with handles for ease of transportation. Usually it was decorated inside and out, or it might be inlaid with ebony and ivory.

Typically Spanish, too, are the rush-seated ladder-back chairs, the vividly painted and decorated reproductions of which are today so much in evidence. The severe furniture known as Mission, which had such a vogue 30 or 40 years ago, is a Spanish legacy, but the originals which inspired it were more graceful and distinguished. Ecclesiastical influence was strong in Spain and Italy alike. Refectory tables and their accompanying benches were used in the monasteries, and a type of armchair was evolved from the choir stalls of churches.

The bench is the ancestor of our sofa. It took unto itself arms and a back. In time cushions covered with fabric or leather were added. Every early Spanish and Italian interior had its chest which served not only for storage but as a seat by day and a bed by night. Many were elaborately carved, embellished with wrought iron or handsomely decorated. In the Italian home the credenza, predecessor of our sideboard, was next in importance to the chest.

Tables of all sorts varied with the locality. Some were long and narrow with turned legs. Others of the Victorian type had a central pedestal with square, round, hexagonal, or octagonal top and paw supports. The most characteristic Spanish table had a plain slab top supported by splayed, lyre-shaped ends braced with gracefully wrought iron.

Typical Chairs

The formal chair had finials at either side of the straight back with flat arms and straight or turned posts. A strip of leather or velvet sometimes formed the back with a seat of the same material. The X or scissors chair, known as a field chair because it could be folded and carried outdoors, was a descendant of the Roman curule. Its loose cushion was usually covered in red velvet.

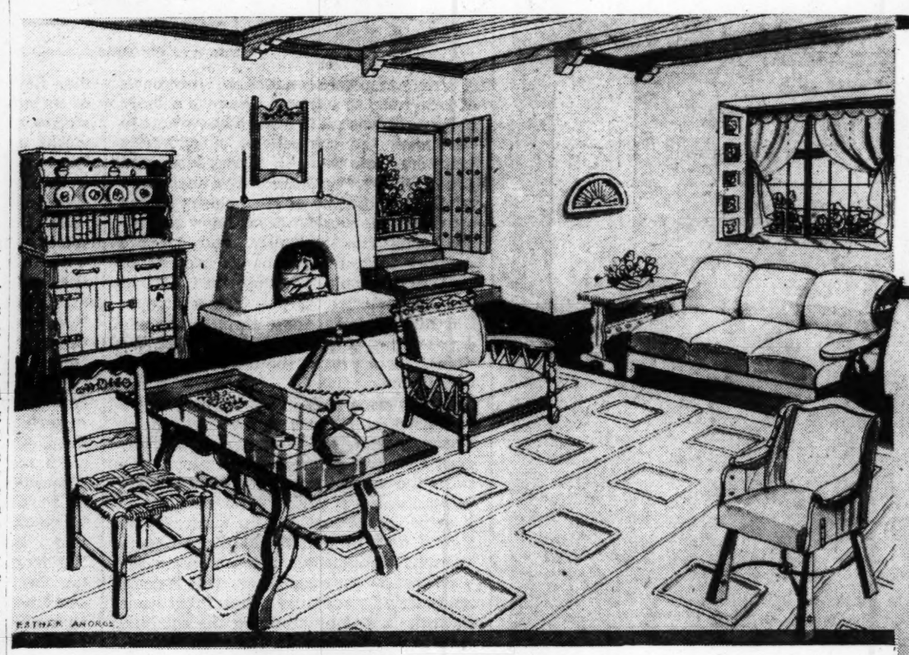
Italian beds had heavy carved headboards but no footboards; sometimes four massive posts with tester and draperies. The early mirrors were small because it was difficult to make large ones, but frames were heavy and ornate. From the fifteenth century screens were much used; their panels were of leather, painted and decorated. Even at this time a marbleized wallpaper was known, but most walls were of stone or plaster, polychromed or frescoed. In the sixteenth century gilded and stenciled leather was introduced or the lower part of the wall might be wainscoted, and tapestries, embroideries, or other rich fabrics hung above.

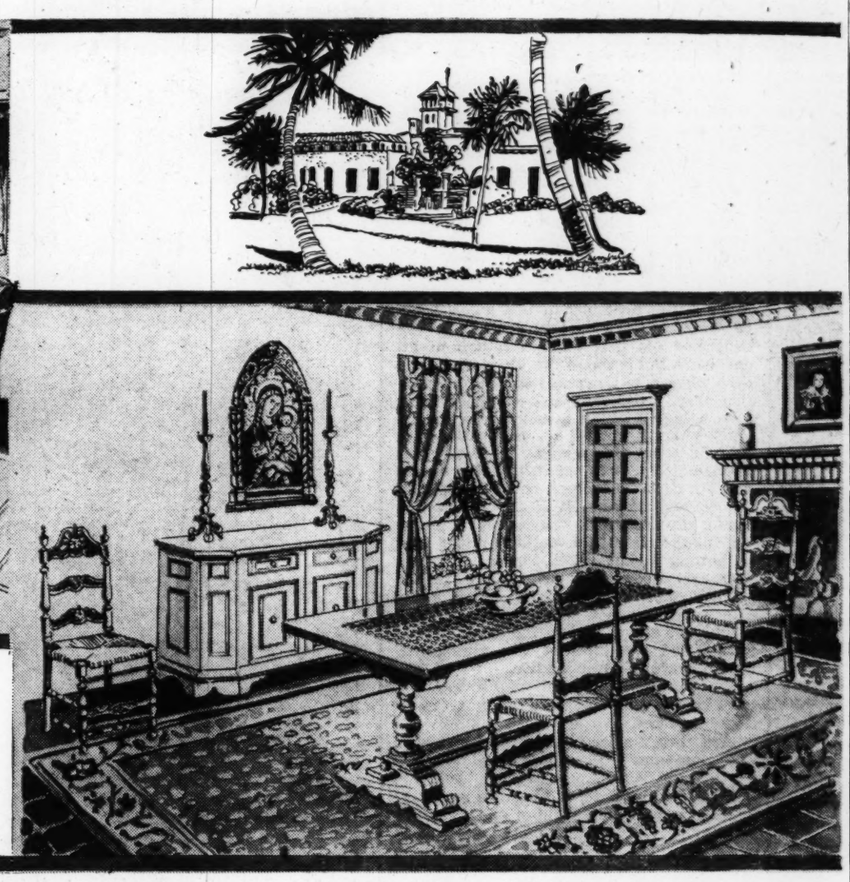
Walnut for Finer Furniture

Walnut was used for the finer furniture; oak, chestnut, and pine for the less elaborate. The impetus given the decorative arts by the Renaissance was expressed in differing forms in the major Italian cities. Venice, in the East, was influenced by the Byzantine style, shown in an abundance of color and decoration, Milan by the Gothic North, Naples by Sicily, Genoa by its nearness to France.

During our roaring 1920's Spanish and Italian furniture enjoyed something of a vogue, but today, with the modest cottage type of home or small apartment in the ascendant, not much of it is being reproduced commercially. A notable exception is the refreshing and colorful "Monterey" furniture made in California which takes its inspiration from Spanish originals. Now shown by furniture stores from Coast to Coast, it offers a lively setting for the informal small house or apartment that would put up a gay front in a troubled world. For game rooms, sun porches and breakfast nooks, its warm ivory and sunny tan finishes and vivacious decoration have just the right tang, and it is difficult to imagine anything more appropriate for young folks' bedrooms. With the right accessories it has exciting possibilities in almost any home.

Eleventh of 12 monthly articles on "Selecting the Right Furniture for Your Home." These articles are appearing on the second Wednesday of each month.





Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Esther Andros

The room at the left shows the engaging possibilities of a Spanish-type interior furnished with the colorful hacienda style of furniture known as "Monterey," named for the city which was the first capital of the California territory. Its Spanish lineage is seen in the splayed legs and iron braces of the chair and table, in the leather coverings and brilliant decoration. A modern monotone rug, sculptured in characteristic geometric design is used on the floor. Typically Spanish are the plaster walls, batten door studded with large nails, and the beamed ceiling. Below is a sketch of the adobe tile-roofed California cottage type of home which makes an ideal setting for "Monterey" furniture.

In the more formal room at the right, the Renaissance table and credenza are reproductions from old wood. The rush-seated ladder-back chairs are painted aquamarine and decorated in gold. Tall silver candlesticks flank the antique Madonna plaque. Draperies are dull red and silver Fortuny prints; and dull red and blue tones predominate in the semi-antique Oriental rug. The tiled floor is also dull red. Above is the Florida type of home for which such an interior is well suited.

Bright Colors For Summer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The prospects for next summer, as far as street wear for women is concerned, are encouraging if the present showings of southern and cruise clothes are any indication—and they probably are.

Colors bid fair to be more exciting than ever. A tailored suit of old-ivory rayon sharkskin, for instance, will be worn with a lipstick-red blouse and shoes, and the combination will be especially good for afternoon wear when you feel in the mood for something different from the morning's casual beach clothes.

Another combination, shown recently by Fredley's of Boston, and inspired perhaps by affairs in the Pacific, is a China-pink skirt, with which is worn a blouse of grass-green, printed in the same shade of pink.

Emerald green and orange go together like brothers in a Hawaiian-print rayon jersey with a white ground. Over the dress a collarless wrap-around coat of red-orange tweed is worn.

Violet is not always regarded as especially good for warm-weather frocks, but one model shown recently is dramatically successful. The crepe one-piece dress is a grayed-down violet shade without pink in it. With it is worn a dark green belt of alligator studded with silver medallions, and a hat that is only a cluster of heavy silk roses worn smartly forward on the head.

A demure effect—and sometimes it is just the effect a woman wants to achieve—is produced by an entire costume of ice-blue. The crepe dress is skirted with two deep rows of silk fringe, repeated in a sort of bertha collar. A hat to match is a turban with three maribou "feathers" coming to a peak at the front.

'Don't Likes' and 'Must Haves' Complicate Adelaide Faris' Job as Decorator

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tell me what you don't like, and what you must have," Adelaide Faris bravely says to her clients, "and I'll do the rest."

This formula sounds very simple. But try it on clients when you come face to face with problems in home decoration, and it often looks as though the list of "don't likes" spins on indefinitely. However, Miss Faris, decorator, stylist, and connoisseur of fine things, plunges bravely on. This is her formula, and she finds it practical. As fast as her clients determine what they don't want, she dextrously finds them what they do.

It's a game for quick wit, and alert planning. But to this young American of Syrian ancestry with the clear-cut brows above eager brown eyes, blue-black hair, and a profile as decisive as that drawn on some ancient Persian scroll—it's all fun!

An Exciting Quest

"The exciting part," she explains, "is finding what they must have—at their price." Beautiful things at a high cost are plentiful enough. But to bring more of loveliness within the reach of those who have not so much to spend is Miss Faris' real quest. This led her, almost before she knew it, into an extensive designing and importing business.

She worked with native craftsmen in the Mediterranean countries, encouraging them to mold their wares along modern lines, and after patterns which would be practical for the American way of living. Her genius for this type of liaison work between artisan and market developed as a result of a trip which she made through Europe and the Mediterranean countries with her father, who is a connoisseur of antique rugs and objects of art.

"We watched the native jewelry makers in Egyptian bazaars," she recalls. "In Damascus I remember being fascinated by the old wood carver who sat on the floor and used his toes as well as his hands—his twenty fingers, we called them—to carve an unyielding block of wood into a lacy minaret."

She was intrigued, too, by the Oriental rug weavers, whether they were working in the mountain villages, or in the plains and valleys where the gentler life in Persian gardens inspired rugs of "mille fleurs," birds, and jewel-like colors.

Became Liaison Worker

This journey gave Miss Faris ideas. Craftsmen in these lands were making wares that were beautiful according to their tastes, but which, when displayed in American markets, seemed out of step with the swift tempo of American life. She determined to do something about this. So she worked with the natives, making sketches which embodied their interesting old-world designs but translated them into terms more suitable to American needs.

Designs were worked out in America and sent to the craftsmen in foreign countries to follow. For instance, luncheon mats. Miss Faris evolved a series of these based on the lotus flower—a design the Egyptians have used on everything from their most magnificent temples to the smallest scarabs. She had cotton mats woven to specifications in Egypt, and had the designs appliqued in England.

She arranged to have native jewelry workers copy expensive and rare designs in materials which were less costly but equally effective. She even persuaded the Persians to weave dog baskets after her own effective and practical designs—something they would never have thought of producing themselves, but which sold like hot cakes to dog-loving Americans whose pets needed beds of their own.

Now that this particular importing angle of her work has been halted by the war, Miss Faris is turning her styling talents to the development of her own native craft work. "I am looking forward to a fuller acquaintance with our own rich heritage," she says.

Look to Your Flashlight—Check Over These Rules From OPM

Anticipating the night when air raids or blackout drills will darken electric bulbs in their homes and along their streets, civilians in coastal cities have developed a sudden, unprecedented interest in flashlights.

To assist householders in making most efficient use of their flashlights, the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration has collected the following information covering flashlight rehabilitation, purchase, use and conservation, and has formulated a number of rules to guide householders.

1. Scour the basement and attic for flashlights which can be rehabilitated. A flashlight consists of three main parts—case, batteries, and bulb—with reflector, lens, switch, and other minor parts. Any one of these may be damaged in an old flashlight, or new batteries may be needed. Bring the flashlight into an electrical supply store, a hardware store, or a ten-cent store, where parts may be bought separately. The girl behind the counter can help restore the flashlight to use.

Director of Civilian Supply Leon Henderson has urged all consumers to exercise restraint in purchasing flashlights, and has pointed out that millions of discarded flashlights lie forgotten in attics or cellars, needing only batteries or minor repairs to restore them to use.

2. Do not stock up on batteries. Batteries lose power as they stand, and it is useless to stock up beforehand.

3. Heat reduces the life of the battery. Moisture also is destructive to batteries. The flashlight should be kept "in a cool, dry place."

4. Keep the flashlight out of sight or reach of the youngsters.

5. The flashlight will find its greatest use in the home. It should not be used out-of-doors, except in an emergency. If it is used out-of-doors, a transparent red material should be pasted over the lens. Flashlights are pointed down out-of-doors—never up.

6. If you do not use the flashlight often, check occasionally to make sure the batteries are in good condition.

7. Keep the flashlight in an easily accessible place.

8. Candles are not nearly so useful as flashlights, and constitute a fire hazard in any event, so their use as flashlight substitutes should be discouraged.

If you find it necessary to buy a flashlight, keep the following rules in mind:

There are two main types of flashlights—the floodlight and the focusing light. The former throws a diffused light over a large area. The latter throws a concentrated, powerful beam. The floodlight is most useful in the home, and it is recommended that floodlights be purchased in preference to the focusing type. However, many flashlights are combination flood and focus, and these will constitute a better investment.

Buy a flashlight with fresh batteries that are cheap and easily replaceable. Do not buy trick, novelty, or freak flashlights, as these are not economical in the long run, and batteries are not as easy to get. Buy a standard type. Small flashlights which use one or two regular-size batteries are preferable to large, powerful ones, which use up critical materials in greater quantity.

You Can Be Your Own Mural Decorator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You don't need to be an interior decorator to have effective murals on your walls—in fact, you don't even need to be able to draw a straight line.

One young home decorator did a remarkably successful job on the space over her fireplace. With aid of a slide projector and slides of a pretty woodland scene, she projected her mural on the wall and traced it there with chalk of the same colors. These lines were used as a guide for the painting with flat wall paints which was carefully done, following faithfully the light and shade in the projected picture. The finished mural added just the right decorative touch to the space above the fireplace and was novel and more interesting than a framed picture would have been.

D. E. M.

Why Not Paint Your Bureau Drawers?

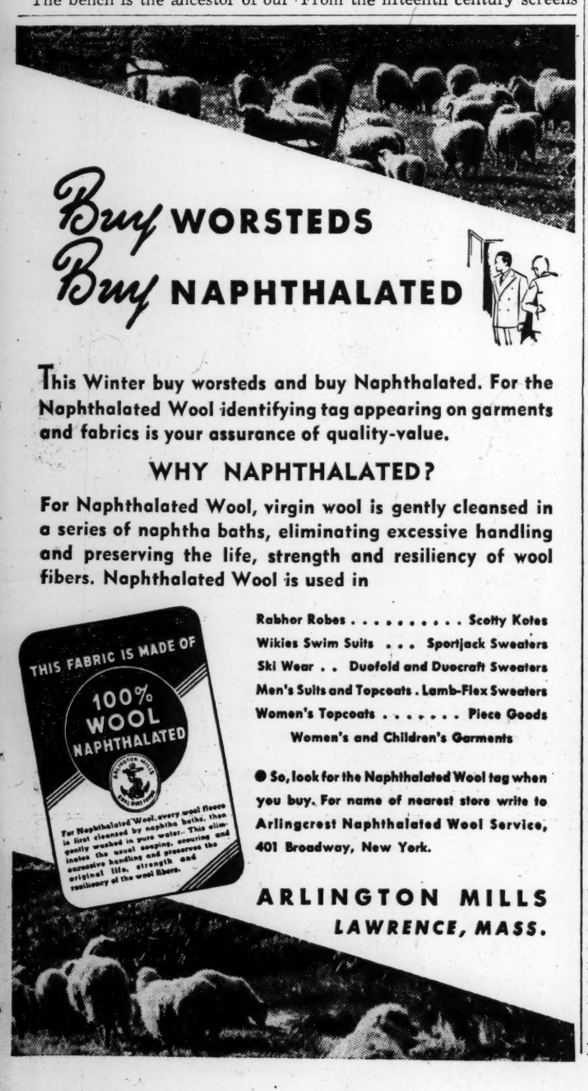
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does midwinter find the white paper freshly laid in the bottom of your bureau drawers a few weeks ago looking crinkled and torn at the edges? Why not let Uncle Sam have the paper and banish it permanently as a drawer lining?

A smart little housewife I know did away with the paper entirely. Instead of using it she enameled the inside of each drawer. The chest in the kitchen she did in yellow; the bathroom drawers in lavender; and those in the bedroom in blue, in keeping with the color scheme.

An enamel lining is delightfully smooth and shiny; also wrinkle-proof and tear-proof; and when it gets dirty, all you have to do is wipe it off with a damp cloth. It is simple, easy and attractive and closet shelves can be done to match.

Of course, if the old chest in the playroom has cracks in the bottom of each drawer, and you have been using paper to keep the dust from coming through, then enamel alone will not help much. But adhesive tape will fill the bill. Seal the cracks with adhesive to keep out moths and dust, then put on enamel, and there you have the same clean, attractive lining for these as for your other drawers.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The Home Forum

A Successful Writer For Children

How does one become a successful writer for children? I have been asked this question over and over again, and I always give the same answer. Indeed I am getting a little weary of giving it; but I know no other. Neither time nor experience has changed my views on this subject. It is not that I am unwilling to give away some secret formula. No such formula exists; or, if it does, I know it not.

My answer is this: To be a successful writer of books for children, you have to be a certain kind of person; and, if you are not that kind of person, I don't believe any amount of trying will turn you into one.

* * *

I don't mean to say that all successful writers for children are identical in make-up; that would be manifestly absurd. What I do mean is that they all possess a certain quality, or combination of qualities, that causes them to be interested in and to enjoy the kind of things that interest and amuse children. And, mind you, this thing must be genuine. It is at all times difficult, to pretend successfully to like things you don't really care about; when you are dealing with children, it is almost impossible. For children have an uncanny clearness of vision, and detect insincerity of any kind much more quickly than most grown-up people do.

Of course, this quality alone will not suffice; you must be able to express yourself in well-written prose or verse in a style suited to your subject—you must, in fact, have the literary gift. Many people possess that; it is the other quality that is rare.

* * *

It is to be found in people of many different kinds, and its expression takes many different forms. Lewis Carroll possessed it; so did Robert Louis Stevenson and Barrie. Milne has it, Rachel Field, Hugh Lofting, Beatrix Potter—these are but a few names, chosen haphazardly from a goodly number of such writers. A goodly number, but not an immense number, by any means; not even today, when the yearly output of children's books has become enormous.

"But," I hear someone say, "isn't this particular quality or attitude of mind, or whatever you choose to call it, possibly nothing more nor less than a clear recollection of the writer's own early reactions and experiences? Isn't Stevenson's 'Child's Garden of Verse' just that? Or mightn't it be the outcome of a strong interest in a particular child, as in the case of Milne's little son, Christopher Robin?" I don't think so.

Walter de la Mare once wrote somewhere—I'm not quite sure of the exact words, but this is the gist of his remarks: that a poet could no longer write good poetry when he had exhausted his store of recollections of his childhood. But it was Walter de la Mare who once told me, in a moment of gleeful expansion, that he thought men's clothes of today extremely dull, and that what he would really enjoy wearing would be a velvet cloak and a bright green turban with a diamond ornament in front. It is not so long ago either, and Mr. de la Mare, be it noted, is the most unassuming of men. It is not so much a matter of such people "never having grown up," as the rest of the world is rather fond of putting it, but rather, surely, that they have retained, along with more serious qualities, a certain freshness of outlook, a certain happy reaction to gay and charming sights and sounds and to the small quaintnesses and prettiness of this astonishing, varied world in which we live.

"I know a little cupboard with a teeny-tiny key,
And there's a jar of lollipops for me—me—me."

Walter de la Mare, in his grave moods, is one of the most thoughtful of our poets; but—he still loves a lollipop. (And what a word it is! He didn't invent it, of course, but one does feel as though he well might have done.)

* * *

I think there must always have been people like this. But unfortunately, when writers first started making books for children, they apparently felt that the first essential was that the book should be of a definitely "improving" character. And so we have inherited those dire stories, telling of the fate that befel naughty and careless children, and of the invariable triumph of those who were industrious, pious, and obedient. But now and then there creeps in something of that other quality of which I have been speaking. Maria Edgeworth wrote a good many things that were dull and admonitory in character, but I am convinced—and there is, at any rate, no one now to prove my conviction wrong—that she had herself at some time or other, and not necessarily in early youth, experienced a thrill of pleasure at the sight of just such a gleaming purple jar in a chemist's window as the one that Rosamund so ardently coveted for her own. Jane and Ann Taylor too, who wrote such quantities of neatly-turned verse for the edification of small children, some hundred or so years ago, sometimes forgot to moralize and wrote simply and charmingly about simple and charming things. The little poem beginning: "Thank you, pretty cow," is of that quality and is worth all the "Meddlesome Matties" and disagreeable "Little Annes" in the world. Their pretty cow comes from the same sunlit meadow as Stevenson's.

* * *

The whole matter boils down, I think, to this: It's not a bit of good thinking—"How would a child react to this experience?"—"Would a child take pleasure in this or that sight or sound?"—"I'll write a story about a puppy-dog. They don't particularly appeal to me, but all children like puppy-dogs." Such a person may write pleasant little stories or verses about such subjects, but they won't ring quite true; they will, in fact, lack the authentic note of sincerity.

But, if the ways of puppy-dogs and other lovable, silly creatures give you pleasure; if fun about nothing in particular bubbles up in you at times and insists on finding an outlet; if little, gay, foolish trifles can still give you unexpected thrills of pleasure; if the land of make-believe can still come alive for you, and if you are able to put all these things down on paper simply and convincingly—then, why, you are the right kind of person to write for children.

And, to use a phrase that by now has almost become historic—"Go to it!" You will be employing your gifts in a service of which the world today has need.

Rose Fyleman

Angora Cat

Now and then
He will condescend
To toy with a ball
Or ribbon end
Stifling yawns
In a stoic way
Knowing his mistress
Loves to play—

Now and then
He will humor her
Letting her stroke
His silky fur
Sternly stifling
A martyred mew
On the urgent things
He'd like to do:
To sleep and dream
An exciting dream
Of tons of shrimp
And gallons of cream!

Ethel Barnett de Vito

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Selecting the Greatest Mountains

Besides actual height there are many things that contribute to make a mountain great: its position, its form, its character, its history, everything that is embodied in the personality it has developed by contact with the spirit of man. Replicas of Snowdon and Ben Nevis set in the midst of the Alps or Himalaya would be utterly insignificant; being where they are and what they are to us in Britain, we know their claim to greatness. To these two therefore I shall accord places in my Ten, though neither of them wears the mantle of perpetual snow. . . .

It is hard to restrict the number of Alpine peaks to two. The necessity of the restriction makes the choice easy, for they must certainly be Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn. There are many Alpine peaks more difficult of access, but inaccessibility, though often associated with greatness, is no more a measure of it in a mountain than in a man. The splendid ranges of the Caucasus and the New Zealand Alps must provide at least one apiece, and the choice is simple; they must be Ushba and Mount Cook. The Himalaya are so much greater, both in height and in extent, than any other range in the world that they must have three of my ten places. Selection here was not so easy; it is hard to leave out Nanda Devi and the great Karakoram peaks; yet it must be done, for the claims of Everest, Kangchenjunga, and Nanga Parbat are even more difficult to set aside.

There is only one place left to complete my ten. For that I consider that Mount Logan, one of the great peaks near the border of Alaska and Canada, should take precedence over any peak of the Rockies or the Andes, for it combines great height with the mystery and distinctive character of all the polar regions.—From "Ten Great Mountains," by R. L. G. Irving. (New York: Dutton.)

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Woman Standing With Hand on Hip": *A Drawing by Jean-Honoré Fragonard*

Jean-Honoré Fragonard is one of the most eminent of the French painters of the eighteenth century. He is often bracketed with Watteau and Boucher. All three characterized the elegance and insouciance of the French élite; and their works preserve the graces and fashions, the pretenses and mannerisms of a great epoch.

Fragonard (1731-1806) was an etcher and illustrator, as well as a painter. He had traveled to Italy, where he studied the art of the past, and to Austria and Germany, too; but his temperament was French and he was peculiarly attuned to the caprices and whims, the foibles and pleasures, of the privileged. In this drawing, for example, the woman stands ready to dance a minuet, her wrist poised against the ruffled panniers, her foot pointing forward, her head turned toward the right. Working swiftly with sanguine crayon on white paper, Fragonard touched off the salient lines that shape the form, show the design of the costume, and bestow crispness and luster on its fabric.

While some believe that this young lady was Fragonard's daughter, Rosalie, others maintain that she was Marguerite Gérard, sister-in-law and pupil of the artist, who lived with the Fragonards in their quarters at the Louvre.

Dorothy Ablow

The Chair Makes All The Difference

If I were asked what is the most fundamental and yet tangible symbol of difference between the occidental and the oriental civilizations, and especially between the western and the Indian cultures, I would, without hesitation, answer "the chair." I mean the everyday chair which is used in the office, at the dinner table, in the hotel lobby, in the living room, on the porch. . . . I hold the firm conviction that the universal existence of the chair in the western world and its *historic* absence in India make the two cultures what they are by the way of contrast.

I have consciously used the adjective "historic," since even in India there are no glass museum cases around the *adopted* chair; one sees chairs in many offices in big cities and also in many "advanced" homes, and in theaters the difference between chairs and benches constitutes the distinction between "reserved" and "public." All the chairs in India help to mark a phase of India's westernization; they constitute a well-defined landmark in the long process of imitating the conquering culture of the occident. Even at that, the chair is of fairly recent adoption so far as India is concerned, and its use has by no means become universal; millions and millions of Indians still persist in dropping themselves cross-legged on the ground, on the floor, or on a palm mattress. . . .

Compared to squatting on the ground, sitting on a chair is half-way standing. Chair-sitters can spring up and go to work at a moment's notice, while those sitting on the floor have to take their own good time in order to get ready and go. Consequently, Indians loathe standing up, and they think twice before deciding that anything is worth the effort of co-ordinating the various tensor muscles to reach a standing position. It is almost like getting out of bed, and everybody knows how difficult that is. The chair-sitter can never grasp the full implication of the trials and tribulations of a Hindu, lost in comfort and his own thoughts, about to stand up. Fortunately, when an Indian's female cousin comes to visit his wife, the host is not compelled by the dictates of etiquette to spring up every time she enters the room. . . .

One might think that the custom of dispensing with chairs would be hard on the furniture business, but that is not quite so. The furniture business pays good dividends in India, although it deals in different articles. It is the shoemaker, however, who would make more money if India took wholeheartedly to chairs. The reason shoes are left outside the door of temples, homes, and orthodox business houses is that no one wants to settle his raiment where soiled foot-covering have deposited dust. If chairs were universal the shoes would be glued to the feet in the western way, indoors and outdoors. . . .

The absence of the chair has made the Hindu languid, willing to watch the world go by, a man talking and musing endlessly, while the use of the chair has made the westerner alert and always on the go. The former has become a philosopher and has distinguished himself in cosmic and spiritual reflections, while the latter has become a business man, swift and capable of plucking advantage, as far removed from the world of Hindu philosophy as any man could be. Yes, I believe, the chair has made much difference between the two worlds.—From "My India, My America," by Krishnalal Shridharani. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Overcoming Adversity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With nations in commotion, when news of individual or national calamity is daily being broadcast, it is well to know how to deal with the suggestions of adversity whispered into thought. Christ Jesus said (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Jesus knew that all evil conditions, calamity, and sin are evolved from the erroneous concept of God as humanly circumscribed and of man as material. It was by overcoming this false material sense through the understanding of spiritual truth that the Way-shower proved the unreality of adversity.

On the same basis of Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, adversity can be overcome now. On a cloudy and dark day does one give himself up to gloom because the sun has not appeared? In facing adversity, we should not be resigned to it or believe it real. On the contrary, we should seek to gain the spiritual understanding through which to eliminate adversity from our experience. This is done, not merely by adopting a cheerful attitude towards it, but by studying the spiritual facts of Life revealed in Christian Science, and utilizing the truth thus gained to destroy belief in the reality of material conditions. The facts are that God is omnipresent Spirit, and, as His image and likeness, man is wholly spiritual and harmonious. As the expression of God, man manifests the health, harmony, and spirituality which emanate from Spirit, God. These are the realities of being, which, when spiritually discerned, reveal the concept of man as material, and the adversity which goes with it, to be without actual foundation. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 393): "Mind is the master of the corporeal senses, and can conquer sickness, sin, and death. Exercise this God-given authority. Take possession of your body, and govern its feeling and action. Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

It is probable that the disciples of Christ Jesus often encountered adverse circumstances. And from the teaching and example of their Master they learned how to prove the nothingness of these material conditions. Once, when they were on the Sea of Galilee, and "the wind was contrary unto them," Jesus came to them walking on the water, and when they "cried out . . and were troubled," he said to them (Mark 6:50), "Be of good cheer: it is I; be not afraid." And we read (6:51) that "he went up unto them into the ship; and the wind ceased." The cessation of the storm was evidence that Christ Jesus knew its unreality and the omnipresence and omnipotence of God.

Therefore, today, if we would prove the nothingness of error, whether designated as storm, disease, or the threat of destruction, we need faithfully to apply the healing truth which we learn in Christian Science. In the measure of our spiritual understanding we are enabled to lift our thought to God, and, discerning His allness, prove the unreality of error. This work well done through the power of divine Love, is helping to still the tempest of turbulent emotions, and to silence the storms of hatred which would keep the world engulfed in destructive warfare. Wherever we may be in facing adversity, in the battle line or at home, we have the Word of God, as recorded by the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 43:2, 3), assuring us: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour."

Let it be understood that while we accept as true the false belief that man is material, the claims of evil displayed in flood, fire, sin, disease, and warfare will seem real to us, and we may have unpleasant experiences such as these, even as in a sleeping dream we may seem to go through the torments of a nightmare. But through the understanding of the truth in Christian Science, we are enabled to grasp the spiritual status of our true selfhood, as God's reflection, and to realize the unreality of mortal selfhood, and the trials and tribulations which spring from belief in matter. Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 36): "The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony. Hence the human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real." Thus did the Master exemplify the right way to overcome adversity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЕ НЕВЗГОД

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда народы находятся в смятении и когда ежедневно получаются сведения об индивидуальных или национальных бедствиях, людям важно знать как поступать с приходящими на ум мыслями о невзгодах. Христос Иисус сказал (от Иоанна 16:33): "В мире будете иметь скорбь: но мужайтесь; Я победил мир". Иисус знал, что все неблагоприятные условия, бедствия и грех проистекают из ошибочного понятия о Боге, как о существе ограниченном в человеческом смысле, и о человеке как о материальном существе. И Путеводитель доказал нереальность невзгод преодолев это ложное материальное чувство путем понимания духовной истины.

На этом же самом основании Истины, как открыто в Христианской Науке, невзгоды могут быть преодолены и ныне. Разве человек предается мрачному настроению в облачный и темный день оттого, что не показалось солнце? Когда перед нами встает невзгода, мы не должны примиряться с ней или считать, что она действительна. Наоборот, мы должны стремиться приобрести духовное понимание, путем которого невзгоды могут быть устранены из нашей жизни. Это достигается не просто легким отношением к невзгодам, а путем изучения духовных фактов Жизни, открытых в Христианской Науке, и путем применения почерпнутой таким образом истины для уничтожения верования в реальность материальных условий. Факты состоят в том, что Бог есть вездесущий Дух и, что человек, Его образ и подобие,—всецело духовен и гармоничен. Как выражение Бога, человек проявляет здоровье, гармонию и духовность, которые исходят от Духа, Бога. Это те реальности бытия, которые, когда они распознаны духовно, открывают, что концепт человека, как состоящего из материи, и невзгоды, кои с этим связаны,—не имеют под собой действительного основания. Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет в книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 393): "Разум есть повелитель плотских чувств и может победить болезнь, грех и смерть. Пользуйтесь этой Богом данной властью. Овладейте вашим телом и управляйте его чувствами и действиями. Подымитесь в силе Духа, чтобы противостоять всему, что неподобно добру. Бог создал человека способным к этому и ничто не может подорвать способностей и силы божественно дарованных человеку".

Весьма вероятно, что ученики Христа Иисуса часто сталкивались с неблагоприятными обстоятельствами. И, благодаря учению и примеру их Учителя, они познали как можно доказать ничтожество этих материальных условий. Однажды, когда они были на озере Галилейском и "ветер был им противный", Иисус пришел к ним идя по воде, и когда они "вскричали . . . и испугались", он сказал им (от Марка 6:50): "Ободритесь; это Я, не бойтесь". И мы читаем (6:51), что он "вошел к ним в лодку; и ветер утих". Прекращение бури было показанием того, что Христос Иисус знал ее нелействительность и вездесущность и всемогущество Бога.

Поэтому ныне, если мы хотим доказать ничтожество заблуждения, как бы оно ни называлось—бурей, болезнью или угрозой разрушения,—мы должны добросовестно применять врачующую истину, которой мы поучаемся в Христианской Науке. Соразмерно с нашим духовным пониманием мы в состоянии вознести нашу мысль к Богу и, распознав, что Бог есть все, доказать нереальность заблуждения. Эта работа, будучи хорошо исполненной благодаря силе божественной Любви, способствует успокоению волнения мятежных чувств и утишению бури ненависти, которая иначе держала бы мир поглощенным в разрушительной войне. Где бы мы ни находились лицом к лицу с невзгодами, в боевой линии или у себя дома, с нами Слово Божие, записанное пророком Исаией (Исаия 43:2, 3), заверяющее нас: "Будешь ли переходить через воды, Я с тобою; через реки ли, они не потопят тебя; пойдешь ли через огонь, не обожжешься, и пламя не опалит тебя. Ибо Я Господь, Бог твой, Святой Израилев, Спаситель твой".

Мы должны понимать, что поскольку мы принимаем за истину ложное верование, что человек материален,—притязания зла, проявляемые в наводнениях, пожарах, грехе, болезнях и войнах, будут нам казаться действительными и мы будем испытывать эти неприятные переживания подобно тому как во сне мы проходим, как нам кажется, через мучения кошмара. Но, путем понимания истины в Христианской Науке, мы в состоянии познать духовную природу нашего истинного самобытия, как отражения Бога, и осознать нереальность смертного бытия и вытекающих из верования в материю испытаний и скорби. Mrs. Эдди пишет в книге "Нет и Да" (стр. 36): "Истинный Христос не сознавал материи, греха, болезни и смерти, а сознавал только Бога, добро, вечную Жизнь и гармонию. Поэтому человеческий Иисус имел прибежище в своем высшем я и в родстве с Отцом, и там мог найти покой от нереальных испытаний в сознательной реальности и царственности своего существа,—считая смертное нереальным, а божественное реальным". Таким образом, Учитель указал нам своим примером правильный путь к преодолению невзгод.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Night

The night engulfing all the land in dark
Translates with its subtle art the wood,
The brooklets, meadows, and the very blood
Into another world. The bobolink and lark,
The woodpecker drilling at the bark
Make quiet and other noises beneath this hood
Of shade, until it would seem the morning flood
Of light could not again claim grove and park.

Now are changed bush and bird and stream
To shadowy, stranger things by deepening night,
While overhead in the depths of the sky teem
The glistening brood of stars upon the sight
And the miraculous shift into the world of dream
Comes, and from earth the mind takes flight.

Roger Challis

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Should Clothes Make the Woman in Defense Jobs? ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Ought women to wear uniforms for defense work?

That, you may reply, depends on their figure.

Maybe, but OPM officials who are working "night and day" on that thorny problem aren't worried about looks. They're concerned as to whether, in view of cessation of wool imports from Australia and New Zealand, there is going to be enough good warm woolen goods to clothe an army of 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 men.

OPM's order for uniform curtailment struck women's defense agencies like a bombshell last week. It followed drastic reductions in amounts of wool that can be used by civilian manufacturers.

OPM's textile and clothing branch headed off a uniform-buying boom just as licensed manufacturers and dealers were getting the first stocks of OCD uniforms on the market and Red Cross uniform buying was spurting with the outbreak of the war and enrollment of thousands of new volunteers.

Department stores, in the midst of opening uniform departments have been thrown into confusion; style experts are wondering whether to emphasize uniformity or individuality for spring.

Both Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of OCD volunteer activities, and Mrs. Dwight Davis, chief of voluntary services in the Red Cross, pledged their immediate co-operation.

Wait Advised on Buying

Mrs. Roosevelt has never been fond of women's uniforms anyway. She has often recalled her own experiences as a Red Cross canteen worker in the last war and the expensive uniforms that she and her co-workers felt they had to buy.

As soon as she received the OPM's request, she immediately sent out orders that OCD enrollees should not buy uniforms unless efficiency of their job could be improved by their garb. Canteen workers and nurses' aides, she explained, would need them for cleanliness; a few services, she added, might need them for identification on jobs in places considered unsafe for women.

Mrs. Davis followed with an order to Red Cross workers not to order a uniform "unless you belong to a service which requires a uniform. Don't," she admonished, "order a uniform merely because you think you would look well in one."

It sounded simple. But when defense agencies began to compare notes as to which services required uniforms, the uniform problem began to be very complex. Besides, women argued, if we wear uniforms, we won't buy other clothes.

OCD officials went into a huddle. They borrowed Mrs. Helen Sisson, OPM textile expert, to advise them. According to Mrs. Sisson, conferences are being held "day and night" and the uniform question is not yet settled.

Most probable basis of agreement will be a service requirement. Nowadays anyone can buy an OCD uniform who presents a certificate proving she has had the required training. In the future, would-be uniform wearers will probably have to present evidence that they work a certain number of hours a week at their defense jobs.

That method of limitation is satisfactory to OPM officials who explain they merely wanted to head off a buying spree that would leave uniforms hanging idle in closets. If they are part of a woman's regular wardrobe, and do not represent supplementary wool and cotton goods consumption, that is a different matter.

"They merely want to be sure that our women are not hanging up an extra dividend in their closets," Mrs. Davis explained.

More Out of Every Yard

The question of uniforms for women also rises in connection with Representative Edith Nourse Rogers' bill to set up a women's auxiliary to do cooking, mending, and other housekeeping jobs around army camps. Mrs. Rogers' bill, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, specifically provides for a uniformed corps of undetermined size.

No counterpart to Mrs. Rogers' bill has yet been introduced in the Senate and it may never get anywhere in either House except to serve as a reminder that women in this country are anxious to do the same vital type of defense work that their sisters in Britain have been trusted with.

Having tossed its uniform bombshell, OPM is now engaged in helping the civilian clothing industry to decide how to make every yard of woolen cloth go as far as possible.

For men, two-trouser suits, vests for double-breasted suits, and double-breasted suits will be definitely passé by next fall.

In a few days, women's clothing style experts will converge on Washington. They are pretty sure to vote for short skirts, pencil slim silhouettes, and beltless coats.

If you're thinking of stocking up, either with defense uniforms, or woolen clothes, consider how they may look to a wool-conserving nation by next fall.

The Country Speaks: California

Good Neighbors at Work ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

When Mexicans like someone, it's usually because he's "simpático." If Uncle Sam is growing more seempahteeco in these days of closer inter-American relations, one of the reasons can well be attributed to the handling of the indigent problem in Los Angeles County, whose Mexican colony ranks with San Antonio's as the largest outside Mehheeco.

To expand a program of repatriation which in a decade has returned approximately 14,000 nationals of all ages, the County Government recently adopted a policy to add a bonus of $100 to each family returning, in addition to paying the transportation cost.

Before putting the policy into effect, the County dispatched one of its five supervisors, John Anson Ford, to confer in Mexico, D. F., with officials headed by El Presidente himself, seeking to arrange self-supporting places in industry or agriculture.

President Avila Comacho has now instructed his Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Interior to send representatives to confer in California with county and state officials to launch the bonus program.

The pre-bonus program, meanwhile, continues at the rate of upwards of 80 familes a year, a policy which has saved taxpayers the $10,000,000 which their relief checks would have totaled in 10 years.

Practical Idealism

Idealism and realism combine in the new move. Admittedly the recognition on the part of local officials that idealism will pay dividends is founded on the immediate prospect of reducing the $480,000 now being paid out annually to indigent Mexicans here.

However, several aspects of the current negotiations lift them out of the crassly fiscal and show them as major points in support of democratic methods to settle problems within the democratic front.

First off, Mexican and American officials are dealing with each other as equals; a so-called "new order" elsewhere seems to dismiss the idea that countries unequal in size or strength should deal with each other as equals.

Those affected by the program, largely Mexican indigents who have no hope of finding work here, are in no way being coerced into following the decisions either of their own gobierno or that of their present domicile. Rights of minorities are being observed.

That county and state officials are handling the affair exclusively shows that international affairs need not be limited to Washington. This growing sense of responsibility at the grass roots for solving a delicate problem is heartening in a day when so much centralization of government seems the only way out.

Mistakes Rectified

Even more honorable for a leading nation is the initiative taken by local officials and taxpayers to rectify tragic mistakes of a generation ago when many of the "problem" Mexicans were imported as wartime workers with promises of a paid return. Agents for farm and railroad operators have been found unreliable in many of their "guarantees" for a living wage and a respectable return.

To balance this blotch, it must be remembered that many a Mexican preferred to remain up here to take his chances after the last war boom.

The long-range aspect is prominent. The new war has produced a shortage of crop pickers, and many of the Mexicans who a year ago might have wanted to return are now finding work in jobs where citizenship is no requirement. However, the machinery is being set up on a permanent basis, so that at any future time those wanting to "go home" can be aided.

With recent history black with the harsh methods of repatriating Baltic Germans and the exchange of Italian and German families in the Tyrol, to say nothing of the eviction of Jews, this current phase of the Good Neighbor policy sets an enlightened precedent for all repatriation problems.

To Change the Subject:

Dog Walks Are Special ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

The Navy has its Dog Watch. We suburbanites have our Dog Walks. Dog Walks are special.

For one thing they are not technically walks at all. From both personal experience and continued observation and research we should say they were a harmonious blend of: (a) brief but vigorous stretches of cantering on the end of a string; (b) sudden stops (unannounced); (c) many canine greetings and salutations; (d) long periods of intense investigation; (e) the merest gesture of proper trotting, dog-show style.

There are time when we dash around corners on the end of our two dog-strings with barely a wave to friends as we fly past. But lest we should settle in to any one gait, however exhilarating, we are likely any moment to be brought up sharp as doggy brakes are put on so suddenly it seems as if doggy feet must smoke. Yes, there is no chance to get into a rut on honest-to-goodness Dog Walks.

Most pleasant for the nature lover are "d"—when both dogs at once (mirabile dictu) decide to investigate an ancient rabbit hole, a field mouse run, or the inventions of their own furry imaginations. If the daily Dog Walk is at dusk the fading sunset glow beyond tall pines is always different, always beautiful. The cycle of the seasons brings the light evening breezes of summer after a hot day in town, lavander shadows among the painted leaves of autumn, the soft earth-scented freshness of spring rains, the galaxy of jewelled planets and constellations in a velvet winter sky, scudding clouds that sting one's cheeks with fine snow, or the lovely fretwork of hoar frost on tall meadow grasses.

Rabbit Holes and the Canine Viewpoint

Then there are, of course, the rabbit holes. We confess to a lively interest of our own in rabbit holes; but over a period of years of daily Dog Walks one builds up quite an active Dog Viewpoint about them as well—and it has the added qualities of unflagging enthusiasm and persistence. Try looking down a rabbit hole along with two investigating canines, and see if you can do it without mounting excitement. As, first, the big tawny one and, next, the small wiry black-and-tan one disappear up to amidships and even to within half-a-tail length into the descending nether regions, you could almost feel concerned for the safety of the little brown cotton-tail if you didn't know for sure that he is by this time hundreds of rods away, out through a backdoor exit somewhere, and probably laughing at the three of you like Br'er Rabbit.

Item "d" has further advantages. We discover things we wouldn't know if doggy curiosity didn't point them out. The ant-runs deep in the tall orchard grass, joining gnarled appletree ant apartments are one; the shrew tunnels under the snow, another; and the field-mouse nests snugly within the huge grass hummocks in the meadow, a third. Never a shrew nor a field mouse would wait to greet in person those eager black noses and insistent paws, so we can enjoy the investigations of nature's fauna with a clear conscience. And the ants go on about their business anyway.

The canine viewpoint colors all our neighborly relations, too. The houses we pass belong not to the Knights, the Matsons, the Snows—but are the homes of Major and Rowdy, Trixie and Bozo, Bunty and Bruce. The people we meet on the end of dog strings or meekly bringing up some canine rear, are merely the owners and friends of Wolf, of Mimi, of Tommy. Furthermore after passing the time of day for a few meetings while our respective dog companions are passing it below decks we can't exactly say, "My name is so and so, what is yours?" So forever these good neighbors hold with us but a relative position, as merely the owners and devoted comrades of their dogs, whom we know. Should they move away, as alas they do, we say, "Major has gone," and try to hurry past the house until weeks later it either loses its identity as Major's home or gains, not another family, but another dog—with his family as appendage.

A Salutary Experience

It is good for one to be on some dog's list to be taken on a daily Dog Walk. The humility demanded of one who serves thereby in the capacity of onlooker and co-operator in the exciting adventure, is a salutary experience. Acquiring a Dog Point of View appreciably broadens one's horizons. As an exercise of the imagination, through what the pedagogues call "transfer of training," it should be able to be put to good use in one's social and business relations. In the rabbit holes and sudden stops of human intercourse, so to speak.

Then, too, there is the daily accumulating of scenes, experiences, and memories which one owes to the doggy love of repetition and routine. How often, without a dog, would one say lazily, upon arriving home: "Oh, I think I won't go out again tonight. It's been such a full day at the office, and anyway it's raining a little." But look down into a beloved pair of limpid, expectant brown eyes, and try to refuse that daily Dog Walk. It can't be done. And once launched, you are always glad!

'Powder Metallurgy': Building Victory With Scrap

New process grinds up metal particles for use in manufacture of war materials.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"'Soup' to nuts," is the new war menu and you don't have to dress in white tie and tails to prepare for the party. Just put on some old clothes and search your garage, cellar and attic for scrap metals—and begin saving them now. For American researchers have found out how to grind up everything from metal doorknobs to the proverbial kitchen sink into "metal soups" from which factories are turning out nuts, bolts, tools, machines and automobile parts needed to supplement wartime metal reserves.

"Powder Metallurgy" is the name given to this art of confecting finished metal products from tiny metal particles—some too small to be seen—and it is said to be the most radical innovation in the metallurgical field since the Bronze Age. It has attracted such wide interest and has developed so rapidly that its application in industry has frequently outrun research in the laboratory.

Such a kitchen door approach to metal making is not new, for in 1828, a British natural scientist, William Hyde Wollaston, developed a similar process for working platinum. During World War I, the Krupp Works in Germany processed mixtures of cobalt and tungsten carbide to enable the Germans to lead for a time the race in armament production. But the feasibility of large-scale production has been made possible only by recent techniques which have greatly lowered machine costs.

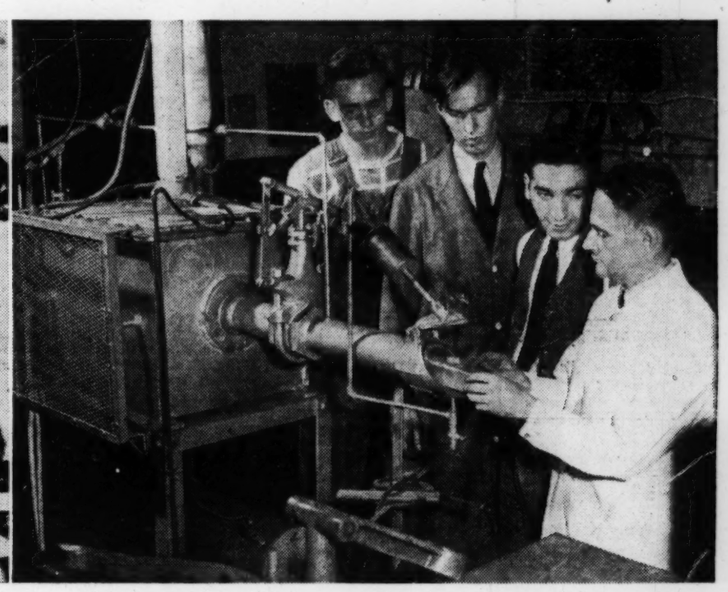
Wide World

Metallic Powders Made in Industry's Cuisine Replace Molten Metals

Powdered iron, copper and tin, the commonest metals used by powder metallurgists, are measured out in proper proportions—a preliminary step to making powdered metal products.

Wide World

From tiny particles of iron like those shown in this microphotograph, sturdy metals are made. The above bits of metal have been magnified 200 times. Some of them are only twenty-five thousandths of an inch in diameter.



Briquettes formed from powdered metals are comparatively weak and need additional heating, called sintering, at subfusion temperatures to weld the tiny particles together. Above, students watch Instructor Thomas H. Lasher place a briquette in the sintering furnace in the metallurgical laboratory at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

War Potentialities

Before you presume too much, however, let it be said that the metallurgists do not expect this revolutionary process to replace older methods of melting and casting solid metals. Nor do they expect it to become a major producer of metal articles. They do believe that it will produce useful marketable objects which cannot otherwise be made so efficiently. Right now its potentialities in the war effort are tremendous, and this writer noted that United States Army and Navy officials were conspicuously present along with some of the country's leading industrialists at a three-day conference of powder metallurgists held recently at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass.

The actual production of powdered metals is especially fascinating. First, the metallurgist "cook" reduces special scrap metals into powders by heating, stamping, machining, electrolysis and other physical and chemical processes, depending on what kind of product is desired. When suitable amounts of powders are obtained he mixes them in tumblers, occasionally adding "pinches" of non-metallic powders to inhibit certain characteristics. If porosity is needed he puts in substances which evaporate in the annealing process; if grain growth in tungsten is to be impeded he mixes in thorium oxide; and if he is making spark-plug material he stirs in some porcelain powder. The mixing operation may extend from a few minutes to as much as a few days.

Can Be Crushed

Such mixed powders are fed into a tapered mold die made of extremely hard steel and compressed with hydraulic-, cam-, friction-, or knuckle-type presses, to as little as one third or one-eighth of their depth and thus they emerge as a briquette.

But this briquette can still be crushed easily with the hands, so it is carefully heated at subfusion temperatures to cause a bonding of the atomic structure, forming rigid metal. The remarkable strength of these metal "cakes" may result from the removal of solid impurities, the elimination of gas, or simple diffusion—no one is sure. After they are machined to proper size they are ready for fabrication like that given ordinary metals.

If the metallurgist wishes to make a high-speed cutting tool, he mixes hard particles such as carbide, borides or even diamonds with more malleable powdered material like cobalt. For making materials used in electrical contact, particles of silver or copper are combined with tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, titanium and zirconium. One novel briquette used in making so-called oil-less bearings is made by compressing powders which ordinarily fuse readily but are without uniform porosity. The original powders are compressed with volatile salts which disappear after the annealing, leaving a continuity of strength in the material without weakening the bearing. When oiled, the material soaks up libricant like a pancake soaks up sirup and remains oiled for an appreciable length of time.

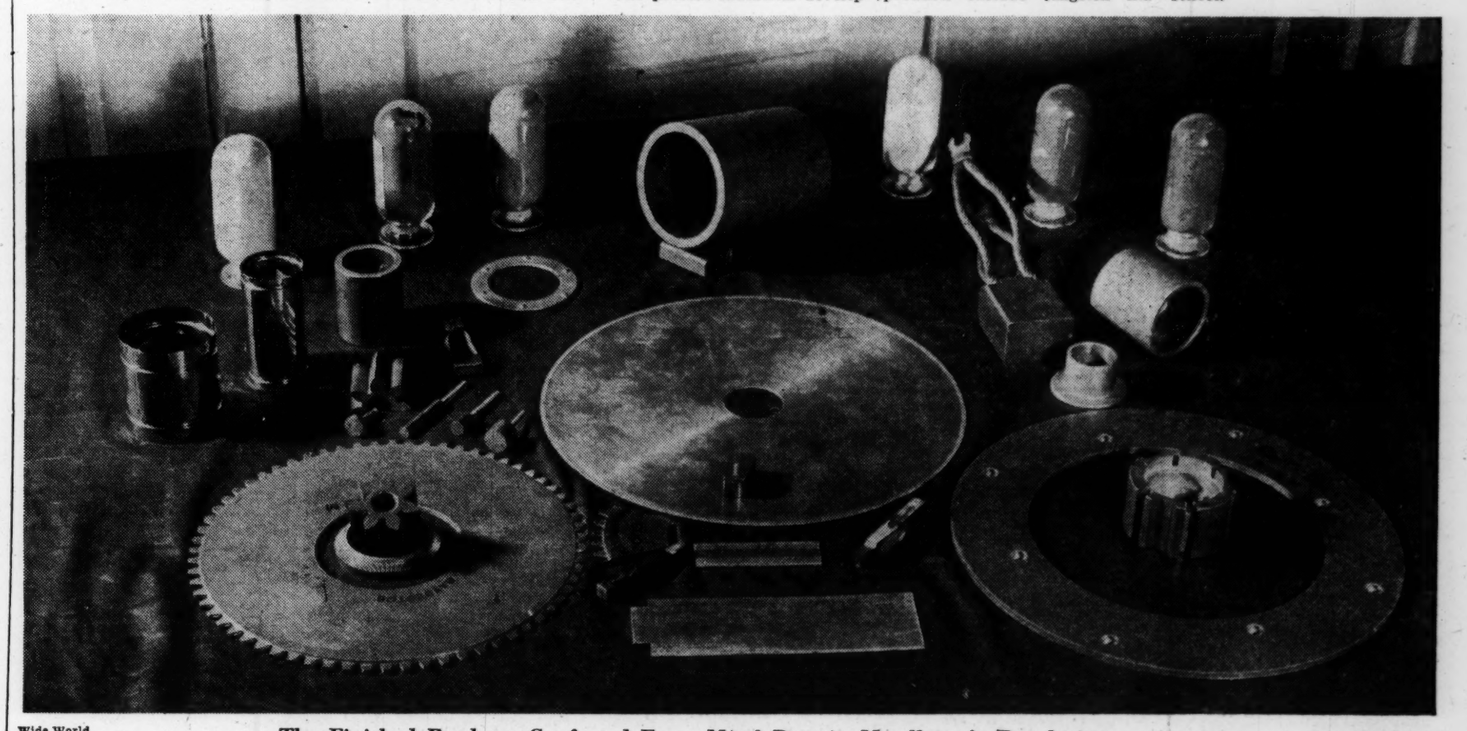
The present industrial development of powder metallurgy is limited to certain factors, according to Dr. John Wulff, metallurgist at M. I. T. One is the high pressure required to form uniform blocks which has confined the products to certain dimensions. While this problem will undoubtedly be overcome with the improvement of the hydraulic press and special molds the cost may be excessive.

Advantages

Distinct advantages listed for the small powdered metal parts are their remarkable strength, inexpensiveness, light weight and the oil absorbing qualities.

Present uses for the new metal products include tungsten filaments, porous metal bearings, welding electrodes, paint, household devices, parts for airplane engines and automobiles. Over 5,000 tons of metallic powder were used in United States' industries during the past year, which is 100 per cent over that in 1936.

Such swift advances in powder metallurgy have prompted schools to add courses in this natural science to their curricula. A laboratory research course in this subject is offered both at M. I. T. and at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. The accompanying series of pictures showing the process of transforming metals into powders was made at the latter school.



Wide World

The Finished Products Confected From Metal Dust in Metallurgy's Revolutionary Art

In the photo are clutch facing, molded parts, ductile silver sheet, silver and copper powders, a diamond wheel, molded iron parts, metal powder copacts, iron powder gear, columbian sheet, bearing washers, gears, bronze bearings, copper graphite brush, and cutting tools.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Dance, Stage, and Art

Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, Humphrey Bogart Head Casts

At the Metropolitan the chief feature starting Thursday will be "All Through the Night," a melodrama about ex-gangsters who come to grips with fifth columnists. Humphrey Bogart heads a cast which includes Conrad Veidt, Kaaren Verne, Judith Anderson, Frank McHugh, Barton MacLane, Peter Lorre, Jane Darwell, and William Demarest. Vincent Sherman directed.

The other feature will be "Marry the Boss' Daughter" with Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards, and George Barbier in a yarn about a young man who follows the advice of the title and becomes the head of the family business.

Beginning Thursday, Jan. 22, Pat O'Brien will be present on the stage of the Metropolitan in a vaudeville bill which will include Harry James, trumpeter, and his orchestra.

Miss Tierney in Tropics

"Sundown," with Gene Tierney heading the cast, arrives today at the State and Orpheum. Bruce Cabot, George Sanders, Reginald Gardiner, and Cedric Hardwicke are among the prominent players in the cast. The story is told against the background of Central East Africa and much of the film was photographed on location in New Mexico under the direction of Henry Hathaway.

The companion feature is "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," a melodrama in the series about the Lone Wolf, with Warren William in the title role. Supporting parts are played by Roger Clark, Victor Jory, Ruth Ford, and Eric Blore.

'Confirm or Deny'

A melodrama about a correspondent in London during the period of bombing attacks comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday under the title of "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche has the part of the American newspaperman and Joan Bennett is an English girl with whom he falls in love. In the cast are Roddy McDowall, John Loder, Raymond Walburn, Arthur Shields, and Eric Blore.

The second feature will be "Harvard, Here I Come," with a company of players including Slapsie Maxie Rosenbloom, Arline Judge, Marie Wilson, and Stanley Brown.

At South Station

At the South Station starting Friday the program of short features will include "The Tell-Tale Heart," from the story by Poe; "War Clouds in the Pacific," "Mat Maniacs," dealing with wrestling; "Peaceful Quebec at War," two color cartoons, "Minstrel Days" with Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson among the comedians shown, a 40-minute comedy, and newsreels on war and general events.

'Ball of Fire' Stays

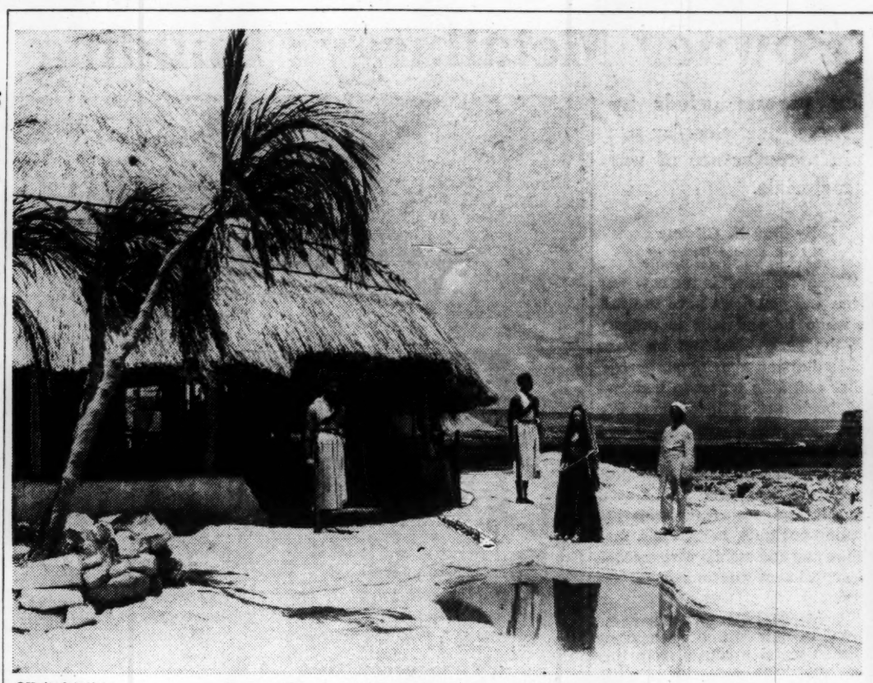
A third week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "Ball of Fire," in which Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are starred. Likewise remaining for another week is "Obliging Young Lady," with Joan Carroll, Ruth Warrick, and Edmond O'Brien.

At Keith Boston

Beginning Friday, "Paris Calling," with Elisabeth Bergner, Basil Rathbone, and Gale Sondergaard in the cast, will be the feature film at the Keith Boston. The stage revue will be "Folie International."

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will include "Appointment for Love," with Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan, and "Glamour Boy," with Jackie Cooper, Susanna Foster, and Walter Abel.



©United Artists

Gene Tierney in a Scene From 'Sundown'
Now on the screen at the State and Orpheum.

20th Century-Fox

Scene From 'How Green Was My Valley'
Standing in the center is Roddy McDowall. The film comes on Jan. 21 to the Keith Memorial.

No, No, Lisette

"Naughty Lisette" which is now announced for the closing bill of Ballet Theater's engagement at the Boston Opera House (Jan. 21-24) is, in spite of its 20th-century musical comedy title, an 18th-century ballet, the oldest ballet in fact still considered viable for contemporary performance—"La Fille Mal Gardée." It has long been a popular item in the Soviet Ballet's repertoire, under the title of "Useless Precautions;" and under its original title was presented in Boston by the Mordkin Ballet at the Majestic Theater in January, 1938.

"La Fille Mal Gardée" was first produced in Bordeaux in 1786. Book and choregraphy were by Jean Bercher, a prominent dancer and choregrapher known professionally as Dauberval, who is said to have been inspired to compose it by an old print he saw in a shop window, "depicting a village youth fleeing from a cottage, with an angry old woman throwing his hat after him, while a peasant girl shed tears."

The story tells in two acts how Lise, daughter of Mother Simone, a rich farmer, and Colas, a young farmer, achieve their hearts' desire the hard way, for Mother Simone disapproves of her future son-in-law, and tries her best, if unavailingly, to wed her daughter to Alain, a village bumpkin, son of Thomas the vine-grower.

In its first season (in New York) Ballet Theater presented "La Fille Mal Gardée," under the original title, as an early picture in its gallery of living ballets. The production, with scenery and costumes by Serge Soudeikine, had been taken over from the Mordkin Ballet with the cast, when that company was incorporated into the new organization, and restaged by Bronislava Nijinska. This season, in New York, it was given as "The Wayward Daughter," with a new re-staging by Nijinska, scenery and costumes still by Soudeikine, and music by Johann Wilhelm Hertel. Irina Baronova played Lise, Simon Semenoff the Mother, a mimed part nearly always taken by a man, and Ian Gibson the less fortunate swain.

The new title, "Naughty Lisette," has evidently been devised for the current tour, which is to begin in New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 17, and is later to include Philadelphia and Chicago in its itinerary.

M. L.

Chosen as 'Best Films'

Poll of 548 film reviewers, conducted by the trade paper, Film Daily, has resulted in the choice of the following as the "ten best pictures of 1941": "Gone With the Wind," "Sergeant York," "The Philadelphia Story," "Citizen Kane," "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," "The Little Foxes," "Kitty Foyle," "The Great Dictator," "Meet John Doe," and "Blossoms in the Dust."

Grosz Show in Cambridge

Oils, water colors, and drawings by George Grosz are on view at the Germanic Museum at Harvard. Lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, the exhibition compasses the work of more than a quarter-century. It will remain through Jan. 26.

George Grosz is of Prussian Lutheran origin. He fought for Germany in the last war. He witnessed the chaos and decadence of German life after the war; he foresaw the threat of fascism and was forced out of his native land by Nazi followers in 1932. His pictures are more than figurative portrayals of a keen observer; they are graphic records, eloquent outbursts, rueful commentaries, embittered expostulations of a humanitarian and poet.

The world had come to look upon the modern artist as an exotic, an actor of exaggerated and caricatured performance, indulging fancy and boasting of his detachment from actualities. Yet no journalist, or pamphleteer, no political analyst or specialist in sociology foretold as clearly as ominously, as penetratingly what a handful of artists prognosticated in regard to Naziism; and Grosz was one of the most vehement.

Grosz's pictures are permeated with realism and yet they are visionary in form. The artist uses lines, colors, pattern arrangements to promote a feeling, to establish an atmosphere of thought, of horror, repulsion and moral indignation. Like other modern artists he has taken liberties with established rules of logical practice; he has ignored specifications of visual perspective, collapsed forms, superimposed figures as though they were transparent. He has deliberately attacked surfaces with a blunt, gritty, agitated pen. His pigments are stark and dramatic, red as live coals, green as the deep sea, yellow as sere grass. The compositions surge, explode, or disintegrate. The poor actors are victims of eruption in human affairs. Mr. Grosz is unsparing in regard to the subject, the spectator and himself.

That this volcanic view of things was engendered by war and by social maladjustment is indicated by the pictures painted by George Grosz after living in the United States for a few years. He is still the caricaturist, still capable of unmasking pretense; yet the tranquil moods are more frequent, and there are even moments of lyrical rhapsody. The artist is still throbbing and aware, but this time with unmitigated joy. To some, however, these later pictures seem the least interesting of Grosz's works. He is most vigorous and most provocative in a critical, bitter, or embattled mood. The farther he is from people and the impact of life and conflict, the less impassioned his brush. Grosz is a romantic, operating best in a state of heightened reaction.

D. A.

Traubel Program

The complete program which Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will sing at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, is: Beethoven's "Göttes Macht und Vorsehung," "Freudvoll und Leidvóll," "Die Trommel Gerühret"; Wagner's "Schmerzen" and "Du Bist der Lenz" from "Die Walküre"; Schubert's "Der Atlas," "Nacht und Träume" and "Jäger ruhe von der Jagd"; Richard Strauss' "Morgen" and "Zueignung," Rachmaninoff's "Elégie," Gluck's "Divinités du Styx" from "Alceste"; H. T. Burleigh's arrangement of "Go Down Moses" and "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen"; Carl Engel's "Sea Shell," Arthur Foote's "I'm Wearing Away, Jean," and Frank La-Forge's "Hills."

War Film Planned

According to the December issue of Film News, a publication devoted to documentary motion pictures, Lewis Milestone and Joris Ivens have accumulated material on the Russo-German war. It will shortly be released in a feature-length film. The material was brought to the United States by clipper and contains excerpts from Russian newsreels. The narration for the compilation is by Elliot Paul. Release is through Artkino.

20th Century-Fox

Billy Bevan and Roddy McDowall
In "Confirm or Deny," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

News of the Stage From Broadway

New York

Gilbert Miller's production of "Lily of the Valley," by Ben Hecht, is scheduled to open at the Windsor Theater, Monday evening, Jan. 26. Charles Mendeck, David Kaman, Edmund Dorsey, John Shelley, and Paul R. Lipson are additions to the cast now rehearsing under Mr. Hecht's direction.

* * *

"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson, has been booked to open at the Walnut Street Theater, Monday, Feb. 9, according to an announcement from its producers, Stephen and Paul Ames. Reginald Denham is directing rehearsals, which have just begun. Raymond Sovey has been engaged to design the settings and costumes.

* * *

Among the members of the original cast of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," which is due at the Majestic Theater, New York, Thursday, Jan. 22, are Todd Duncan, Anne Brown, Georgette Harvey, Ruby Elzy, Warren Coleman, Edward Matthews, and J. Rosamond Johnson. Alexander Smallens is again musical director and Robert Ross staged the production. Important newcomers to the cast are Avon Long, and Harriet Jackson, who sings "Summertime."

"Porgy and Bess" was first presented by the Theater Guild in 1935, when it ran for 16 weeks on Broadway. It is based on Dorothy and Dubose Heyward's "Porgy" which the Guild produced in dramatic form in 1927. Cheryl Crawford, sponsor of the present revival, closed her 1941 season at the Maplewood (N. J.) Theater with "Porgy and Bess," which broke all house records. Herbert Andrews designed the settings and Paul Du Pont, the costumes, for the present production.

* * *

Another dispatch from Miss Crawford's headquarters says that her production of "The Flowers of Virtue," by Marc Connelly, will be opening at the Royale Theater on Jan. 28 after a week in Washington, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 19. Frank Craven is starred and the featured players are Isobel Elsom and Vladimir Sokoloff. Mr. Connelly is directing the production and the setting is by Donald Oenslager.

* * *

Guthrie McClintic's production of "Spring Again," starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, gives its seventy-fifth, New York performance this afternoon at the Playhouse.

* * *

Robert Montgomery and Elliott Nugent will make their Broadway producing début with "All in Fun" at Henry Miller's Theater, Tuesday evening, in association with Jesse Duncan. The play is a teen-age comedy by Louis Hoffman and Don Hartman. Mr. Nugent is directing and the setting is by Samuel Leve.

* * *

According to Richard Maney, its press agent, the Maurice Evans production of "Macbeth" this afternoon establishes a long-run record for the play on Broadway. Today's matinee is the seventy-sixth performance. Mr. Maney observes that the longest previous run for "Macbeth" was when the Federal Theater's Negro unit production, directed by Orson Welles, ran for a total of 75 performances in 1938. Mr. Maney adds that Lyn Harding and Florence Reed revived "Macbeth" for 64 performances. Lionel Barrymore played it 28 times in 1921. James K. Hackett and Viola Allen gave 40 performances in 1916. Mr. Evans' revival played to a box office gross of $143,529.10 in the first nine weeks at the National Theater.

* * *

"The Mikado," will not be dropped from the Repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan operas which are to be offered at the St. James Theater, beginning next week, according to an announcement from R. H. Burnside, managing director of the Boston Comic Opera Company.

* * *

"Heart of a City," a new play by Lesley Storm about a London theater in wartime, has gone into rehearsal under the direction of Gilbert Miller. The cast includes Gertrude Musgrove, Richard Ainley, Margot Grahame, Dennis Hoey, Beverly Roberts, Skelton Knaggs, Victor Beecroft, Bertha Belmore, and Frances Tannehill. The play is announced to open out of town the week of Feb. 9.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Spirited Comedy and Gay Romance in the Liveliest, Brightest Picture of the Season
GARY COOPER BARBARA STANWYCK
"BALL OF FIRE"
A Samuel Goldwyn Production
Released through RKO Radio Pictures
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Turn Back the Clock," Leonidoff's gay, colorful new revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

→ Today Thru Sunday, Jan. 18 ←
PLAZA 58th ST. nr MADISON
JOAN FONTAINE in The Year's Best Performance with CARY GRANT in ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S **SUSPICION**
at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P.M.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT "REMEMBER THE DAY"
with JOHN PAYNE • Directed by HENRY KING • A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW."—*Herald Tribune*
50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax, No Higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats., Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

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JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 266 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—*BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
Grace C. Aubrey
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

LAST WEEK!
"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."—The Christian Science Monitor
THE CORN IS GREEN
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Loew's **PALACE** WASHINGTON, D. C.
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
STARTS THURS., JAN. 15

BOSTON (STAGE)

Colonial—Beg. Jan. 19—Seats Now
LUTHER GREENE presents
Katina Paxinou
IN HENRIK IBSEN'S
HEDDA GABLER
ALL-STAR AMERICAN CAST
Eves.: 55c to $2.75. Mat. Wed.: 55c to $1.65
Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20

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GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Eves. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Today
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" Walter Winchell
2D YR. IN N. Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
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BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting
Soloist—CLAUDIO ARRAU—Pianist

SYMPHONY HALL — SAT. MAT. JAN. 17 AT 2:30
BURTON HOLMES AMAZING **ARIZONA**
And Our Southwestern Wonderlands
Entirely New—In Natural Color
Tickets: $1.10-85c-55c

AARON RICHMOND presents
Famous Violinist (Steinway)
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's **ORPHEUM**
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
GENE TIERNEY
Bruce CABOT • George SANDERS
'SUNDOWN'
Plus "Secrets of the Lone Wolf"

PARAMOUNT AND **FENWAY**
NOW
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
'They Died With Their Boots On'
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
Claudette COLBERT • John PAYNE
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
Plus "The Perfect Snob"

SOUTH STATION
MEDITERRANEAN • QUIZ KIDS
KEY WEST • HEDDA HOPPER • 3 STOOGES

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

CHARLES STREET MEETING-HOUSE
THIS EVENING AT 8:30
YVES CHARDON, cellist
BACH—MOZART—BRAHMS
TICKETS AT THE DOOR

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 (last week).

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Molière. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Charles Street Meeting-House Society, Inc., Charles and Mt. Vernon Streets—Concert by Yves Chardon, cellist, assisted by Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:15, 5:20, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—"U Boat 29," Conrad Veidt. 1, 4:35, 8:05. "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:35, 5:50, 9:35.

Orpheum—"Secrets of the Lone Wolf." 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Warren William. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20.

Metropolitan—"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 10 a. m. 12:30 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:35 a. m., 1:25, 5:15, 9:05. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:05, 3:55 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Wolf Man," Claude Rains, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:50. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Battle of the Mediterranean," "Another Quiz Kids Reel," "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telepix—Edgar Allan Poe's 'Tell Tale Heart,'" "Road to Victory," "Quiz Kids," "Florida Keys," "Polo Champions," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "The Big Boss," Gloria Dickson, Otto Kruger and John Litel. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 10.

Tremont—"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10.

Uptown—"Swamp Water," Walter Huston. Walter Brennan and Ann Baxter. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Appointment for Love." Margaret Sullivan and Charles Boyer, 3, 6:30, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sing Another Chorus." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Circle: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine." "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "It Started With Eve," Charles Laughton and Deanna Durbin. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Scattergood Meets Broadway." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
University: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 3:09, 9:28. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:39, 7:58.
Park: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "International Squadron," Donald Reagan. 3:36, 9:51. "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. 1:53, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada:, "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, 2:25, 5:34, 8:43.
Maplewood: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Hurry Charley, Hurry." 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Mystic: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:30, 8:20. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
Strand: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:05, 8:20. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:35, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. 3:35, 8:20. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:30, 8:30. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Linda Darnell. 3:35, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and W. Huston. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," James Gleason. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Monlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Shadow of the Thin Man." Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Captain Caution," "Cracked Nuts." 2 and 8.
Strand: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable. "Father Takes a Wife," Adoph Menjou. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.
Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "The Perfect Crime," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Gentlemen From Dixie," Jack La Rue, Marion Marsh. 2:09, 7:54. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:17, 9:02.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and Carman Miranda. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Naval Academy" Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:26, 8:01. "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell and Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 6:45, 9:56.

Olympics Host to Rovers in Game at Garden—Golfers Here to Play for Titles

Boston Hopes to Widen Lead in Eastern League

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having won the Walker Cup for leading the Eastern Amateur Hockey League over the first half of its 60-game schedule, the Boston Olympics are now looking forward to the start of the next series of 30 games for the Boardwalk Cup which begins for the 'Pics with the visit of River Vale to Boston next Sunday afternoon. Before meeting the Skeeters, however, the Olympics must round out their 30 games in the Walker series by meeting New York Rovers at the Garden tonight and Baltimore Orioles here Saturday.

In one way it was nice for the 'Pics to win their first trophy since they broke away from the A. A. U. in 1937 with a few games to spare, but with some of the Eastern League teams already having begun the Boardwalk series, the O's will soon find themselves in the position of having to catch up on the leaders after having been the leader themselves for most of the season.

Two-Game Lead

Walker Cup or Boardwalk Cup, the games still being played count in the season's standing for the league championship, for which the Olympics today held a two-game lead over their rivals of tonight, the Rovers. And with the 'Pics facing the possibility of losing Goalie Vic Polich and Defenseman Al Yourkewicz to the armed forces shortly, they are hoping to make every game count. Polich plans to return to his home in Hibbing, Minn., at the end of this week to appeal his 1-A classification on the grounds that he is supporting his mother and father, both of whom are ill, while Yourkey has received his orders for induction into the Army Jan. 20.

If the Olympics win all three games this week, a series which will end their present home stand, they will possess 23 victories in the league race, a total which equals the amount they won last year over the full season. Their great improvement this season has seen them go from last place to first over the first half of the season and has made them prime favorites for the league championship.

Seek Seventh in Row

If the Olympics win tonight—and they have yet to be either defeated or tied by the Rovers—it will make seven straight and equal their longest victory string of the season which they previously put together in their first seven games of the season.

Coach Hago Harrington again plans to start his third-string threesome of Eddie Barry, Cy Beigler, and Danny Sullivan, the trio which made certain of last Saturday's victory over Johnstown to clinch the Walker Cup for the 'Pics. Their other two lines will be the same with Ray Chaisson centering for Fishy Dumond and Lloyd Gronsdal, and Jack McGill doing the same for Jake Wade and Gerry Desrosiers. Ty Andersen and Clare Martin will be the starting defense, with Al Baranowski pairing with Yourkewicz.

Over the Blue Line

Jack McGill has supplanted Ray Chaisson as the leading scorer for the 'Pics . . . He has 17 goals and 25 assists for 42 points to 15-25—40 for Chaisson . . . Other leading scorers are Gronsdal, 26-10—36; Dumond, 13-20—33; Martin, 9-15—24; Wade, 17-8—25; Fitzgerald, 6-15—21; and Desrosiers, 4-16—20.

* * *

The Bruins barely edged Detroit Red Wings 2-1 at the Garden last night in an exceedingly tight hockey game . . . Don Grosso covered Milt Schmidt like a blanket and Kenny Kilrea did the same to Bill Cowley, with the result that Bill (Flash) Hollett came up with both of Boston's goals . . . Flash has never scored the hat trick, although he has scored two on at least half a dozen occasions . . . He scored two last Nov. 19 as the Bruins beat Brooklyn Amerks 7-2 and now his nine goals and five assists for 14 points . . . The win enabled the Bruins to stay a full game ahead of the surging New York Rangers, who defeated Brooklyn 9-2 last night to run their present string of games without a defeat to seven . . . When Rangers scored their first goal last night, they broke the former record of 77 games without being shutout established by the Ranger team of 1932.

* * *

The Wings were tired last night, but you would never know that they had been to Toronto Saturday and to Chicago Sunday . . . They came close to beating the Bruins for their first victory here since Dec. 7, 1937 . . . Goalie Johnny Mowers was superb for Detroit, with his particular victim being little Eddie Wiseman . . . Mowers, incidentally, goes all out for Frankie Brimsek as the greatest goalie in the league . . . "Turk Broda can't carry Frankie's skates," he said at the Hotel Manger before the game . . . "I'm practically out of the Vezina Trophy race, and I would like to see Brimsek win it again . . . He deserves it on ability alone."

* * *

Manager Jack Adams of the Wings, when reminded of his team's 10-0 defeat of Montreal Jan. 4, said with a smile, "You know, during that game was the first time I have laughed on the bench for years" . . . Later he added, wistfully, "When we used to come to Boston with our Barry-Aurie-Lewis line, we were upset if we lost . . . Today we merely hope we will win."

* * *

Carson Cooper, former Bruins player of the early-early days and now with Detroit for 14 years, accompanied the Red Wings on his first trip to Boston in two years . . . He used to play with Jimmy Herberts and these two were Hago Harrington's linemates when he broke into the N. H. L.

Bill Summerhill Ousts Trudel As Top A. L. Scorer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Bill Summerhill of Springfield leads the American Hockey League's hot scoring race with 35 points today, having finally eased Lou Trudel of Washington out of the driver's seat.

The crown lies uneasy on Bill's head, however. Lurking only a step behind him are Trudel and DeMarco of Providence, each with 34 points, and within pouncing distance are at least seven others.

Summerill went in front by picking up four points while Trudel was finding the net twice. DeMarco galloped up from sixth place to tie Trudel for runner-up honors with a five-point splurge.

Ed Bush of Providence, whose 30 points make him a threat among the scorers, continues to be the principal occupant of the penalty box. He is only two minutes short of an hour.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Summerhill, Springfield	14	21	35
Trudel, Washington	18	16	34
DeMarco, Providence	15	19	34
Cunningham, Cleveland	12	21	33
Calladine, Providence	19	13	32
Drouin, Washington	16	16	32
Pettinger, Hershey	4	27	31
A. Brown, Indianapolis	11	19	30
Bush, Providence	10	20	30
Desilets, Cleveland	15	15	30
Smith, Cleveland	11	18	29
Douglas, Indianapolis	4	24	28
Herchenratter, Philadelphia	13	15	28

College Swimming
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 13
Williams 38, Trinity 37.

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The 'King' Salutes a General

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry (left) and King Clancy

As one of the veteran National Hockey League All-Stars to play against the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden, Feb. 6, in a benefit game for the Army Relief Society, King Clancy (right) salutes General Terry in a friendly visit to the new commanding officer of the First Corps Area. Clancy is a referee in the N. H. L. at present and former defenseman for the Toronto Maple Leafs and Ottawa Senators.

Berg Accepts Government Job

Moe Berg, catcher and coach with the Red Sox since 1935, has obtained his unconditional release to permit him to go on a government-sponsored good-will tour of Central and South America.

Graduated from Princeton in 1924, he is a master of many languages and should be successful in his Inter-American affairs. Who will take his place with the Red Sox is not known.

Hogan Triumphs In Los Angeles Golf Play-Off

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP)—Championship golf still pays to the man who can get 'em down when it counts.

Little Benny Hogan proved this when he played the David to Jimmy Thomson's Goliath yesterday, cracking the husky California professional with one spectacular shot on the 18th green. That won the play-off of the 17th annual Los Angeles open.

Hogan ran into tougher opposition than many expected before squeezing out a one-stroke triumph for the $3,500 first prize. He had a 36-36—72 and Thomson, winner of the L. A. open in 1938, had a 38-35—73. Hogan defeated the Californian with a birdie four on the last green.

Overshot First

Thomson overshot the first green for a bogie and Hogan went to the front. Benny birdied the second and fourth and pulled ahead by three strokes.

Good natured Jimmy failed to wilt, however, and pulled up on even terms on the 14th. Neither player could be labelled better than good at this stage, but they were handicapped by a gallery of 4,000 which trampled on their heels and in their hair.

Thomson threatened to go into the lead on the 17th when Benny's tee shot whistled into a tree, slanted off, hit a spectator and dropped. But Hogan recovered with an approach two feet from the pin, and then the pressure was on Jimmy, with a six footer staring him in the face. He made it for a birdie and they went to the 18th tied up.

Consolation Money

Thomson's second fell short at the base of the raised green. Hogan was to the left on a less steep incline. Thomson chipped up 17 feet from the flag, and Hogan spanked his shot up just 15 inches from the cup.

Jimmy went for his long putt and missed by a scant few inches. Hogan tapped his in and the battle was over. Thomson's consolation second money was $1,700.

Asks Ruling

CHICAGO (AP) — Phil Hergesheimer, right winger, has been suspended by the Chicago Black Hawks Hockey Club and has asked the National Hockey League board for a ruling on his case when it meets Friday at Montreal.

Hergesheimer, traded last week to the Hawks' Kansas City farm club for Ken Stewart, refused to report to the American Association team, stating he would rather return to his Winnipeg home rather than accept a minor league salary.

Summerhill Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bill Summerhill of the Springfield Indians, leading scorer of the American Hockey League, has been obtained on trial by the New York Americans of the National League.

To make room for Summerhill and Andy Branigan, defenseman who will return to action, Manager Red Dutton sent right winger Gus Marker and defenseman Hazen McAndrew to the Indians.

Baseball Hopes to Retain Normal Schedule in 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—In the critical days of 1918, when the famous "work or fight" edict came out of Washington, the baseball season was smothered out on Labor Day. Yet a few weeks later, records show, the Government informed major league players that this had not been intended and that normal plans should be made for the sport in 1919.

Unless some confusion of this sort crops up during this second World War, baseball men hope to continue the nation's leading sport with as little disruption as possible.

Baseball, they point out, is entertainment for millions of Americans and it is a livelihood for the many thousands of persons who participate—either as players or as club owners, manager, stenographers, grounds keepers and ticket takers.

Same Sacrifices

As a business it will be called upon for the same sacrifices and hardships as other enterprises. Its personnel already is being heavily tapped by the military services, its equipment is subject to the same priorities that affect everyone else, and its finances are in jeopardy because of the uncertainty of attendance.

Major league players who have gone into the armed forces include Hank Greenberg, Bob Feller, Cecil Travis, Buddy Myer, Hugh Mulcahy and Sam Chapman. Others will be called before the season starts.

During the last war attendance continued good, and the leaders of both leagues expect the interest of fans to remain high in spite of the new hostilities.

Leagues To Meet

Both the National and American leagues will hold meetings in New York early next month to consider problems resulting from the war, but in the meantime all club owners are going ahead with arrangements for their usual spring training programs and for the season to follow.

The minor leagues, of course, are going to bear the brunt of war's blow. Since the first draft in the fall of 1940 approximately 300 minor league players have joined the Army and Navy. Most of the players in the majors are married, but the boys in the class B, C and D leagues for the most part are younger and single.

In the opinion of William G. Bramham, President of the National Association, restrictions on tires represent a serious threat to minor league attendance. In the small cities most of the ball parks are on the edge of town, trolley cars have been abandoned and bus service is inadequate for large crowds.

There is a variance of opinion on the effect of a possible ban on night games. It certainly would hurt the minors, but for the present, at least, it is a possibility only in the coasal regions. As for power conservation in the interior sections, some baseball men say engineers have told them that 2,500 fans staying at home would consume as much current as is needed to light a ball park.

The game undoubtedly will make contributions to the nation's war effort as means become apparent. A fund already has been established for the purchase of baseball equipment to be used at Army and Navy camps, and the proceeds of next summer's All-Star game will be added to this. Exhibitions will be played at Army camps and against Army teams. Uniformed men will be admitted to league games at a nominal charge.

Come what may, baseball hopes to fit itself into the scheme of a nation at war and keep on going.

G. C.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 13

National League
New York 9, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 2, Detroit 1.

American League
Springfield 11, Cleveland 2.

American Association
Dallas 7, Kansas City 3.

Eastern Amateur League
Washington 6, Atlantic City 5.
Johnstown 8, Baltimore 2.

Tonight's Schedule

American League
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Hershey.
Indianapolis at Providence.

American Association
Tulsa at Minneapolis.
Fort Worth at Omaha.

Eastern Amateur League
New York at Boston.
Atlantic City at River Vale.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	16	5	3	35	77	47
New York	16	8	1	33	93	71
Toronto	15	8	1	31	75	51
Chicago	11	10	3	25	67	67
Detroit	9	16	2	20	74	83
Brooklyn	9	19	1	19	72	103
Montreal	7	17	1	15	54	90

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	20	5	3	43	143	85
New York	19	12	1	39	146	101
Johnstown	17	9	4	38	123	102
Washington	14	14	3	31	125	134
Baltimore	12	17	2	26	126	143
River Vale	7	19	3	17	79	114
Atlantic City	8	21	0	16	113	167

Walker Cup Standing

	W	L	T	Pts		
Boston	20	5	3	43	143	85
Johnstown	16	9	4	36	117	100
New York	17	11	1	35	130	101
Washington	13	13	3	29	119	125
Baltimore	12	14	2	26	117	125
River Vale	6	18	3	15	72	107
Atlantic City	7	21	0	14	108	163

Former Stars Skate Again Against B's

Headed by most of the brightest names in hockey history of the past 15 years, an all-star team of former National Hockey League greats will descend on Boston next Feb. 6 to play an exhibition game with the Boston Bruins as part of a big show to be given at Boston Garden for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

Announcement of this superlative attraction was made last night by Major-Gen. Thomas A. Terry, newly-appointed Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, at the pre-game Bruins dinner at the Hotel Manger. The game, two periods of 15 minutes each, will be played before an Eastern Amateur League game between Boston's Olympics and Johnstown's Blue Birds, and will be the leading attraction of an evening that will include speed skating, figure skating, and demonstrations of various phases of hockey.

From many sections of this country and of Canada these former stars will be coming, many of whom have kept in shape by practicing or playing with teams they manage or just by continuing to skate. Back to Boston will come three of the Hub's most beloved players, Eddie Shore, Cooney Weiland, and Tiny Thompson, who manage Springfield, Hershey, and Buffalo, respectively, in the Eastern League.

From Toronto Maple Leafs will come Red Horner and King Clancy, and two-thirds of the famous "Kid" line, Joe Primeau and Charlie Conacher. The other third, Harvey (Busher) Jackson, is now playing for Boston. From N. Y. Rangers will come the highest scoring trio in all hockey history—the Bill Cook-Frank Boucher-Bun Cook combination, and their standout defenseman of many years, Ching Johnson. From Detroit will come the well-remembered Larry Aurie-Herb Lewis-Marty Barry threesome, and from Montreal Maroons will come "Cyclone" Wentworth. Boston Bruins' and Harvard's George Owen will be a member of the squad and other stars of former years may be added before the game arrives.

Every cent of income from the game, estimated at approximately $15,000, will go to the Army Relief Society, an organization formed to aid the widows and orphans of any soldier or officer lost in battle. And every cent of the money will be used for relief purposes, inasmuch as the society has no overhead nor do those who administrate the fund draw any salary.

Seats will be priced from $2.20 to 55 cents and tickets are scheduled to go on sale later this week.

Assisting Major-General Terry are the heads of the First Corps Area Morale Branch—Major John J. Donovan and Major Leigh M. Nisbet—and the General's aide-de-camp, Major George R. Carey. A committee of newspapermen has been formed to help work out details and this committee held its first meeting this afternoon.

Sports Around the Hub

Conzelman Coming Here Jan. 28

Jimmy Conzelman, manager and coach of the Chicago Cardinals in the National Professional Football League, a scout for the St. Louis (baseball) Cardinals and who would like to plant a pro grid team in the Hub, will be one of the featured speakers at the annual banquet of the local diamond scribes in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Jan. 28. Now at his home in St. Louis, Jimmy is well known as a piano player and entertainer among the sports crowd.

While the assurance that Conzelman will attend the dinner is received with applause, the writers at about the same time learned that Ted Williams probably will not be on hand to accept the most valuable Boston player award. Ted has informed Eddie Collins by letter that he will take a second examination on Jan. 25 at Fort Snelling, Minn., and it may be that he will don an Army uniform immediately.

As the second examination date is only three days away from the Jan. 28 dinner date, Williams probably could not reach the Hub even if his induction were delayed a while longer. At Fort Snelling, the 1941 American League batting king would be in the field artillery, infantry or tank corps.

* * *

Not to be outdone by other branches of professional sports, Ice Follies of 1942 will aid the Navy Relief Society by turning over the entire proceeds of their opening performance here at the Boston Garden, Feb. 11. The gesture is made possible through the generosity of Eddie and Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and Walter Brown. Ice Follies, incidentally, will remain at the Garden for 12 nights and will give 14 performances. Those interested had better do something about tickets.

* * *

The Boston University basketball team expects to maintain its superiority over University of New Hampshire this evening at the B. U. gym. The Terriers have not been defeated by a Wildcat quintet since 1936 and tonight will try to run their string to five straight. The visitors have dropped three in a row this winter, while the locals have taken two out of three. B. U. also announces that Howard Blasenak, hockey star, will enter the Army after graduating this month. Al Amirault, a grid star who was forced to leave school this fall, has enlisted in the Marine Corps.

* * *

The Northeastern varsity track squad faces unexpected opposition on Saturday, for Bowdoin has joined Bates to prepare a spike shoe entertainment for the Huskies at Lewiston. Originally scheduled as a dual meet between Northeastern and Bates, the competition has been expanded at the request of Bowdoin. Coach Jerry Tatton, however, is pleased with the new arrangement, as he is anxious to give his Huskies the best work possible. He held a handicap meet last Saturday to take the place of the defunct V. F. W. games, but the Huskies must get most of their training from dual and triangular affairs.

* * *

The first word on athletics to come from Maj.-Gen. Thomas A. Terry, new commanding officer of the First Corps Area, is that sports in New England should continue at a normal pace "until such time as the general world situation forces a curtailment." At the pre-Bruin-game dinner Major-General Terry told newspapermen that he hoped that baseball, football and other sports would carry on without getting "panicky or jumpy until such time as we feel we must curtail."

* * *

Shorts . . . It will seem good, will it not, to see Eddie Shore and King Clancy again on the ice? . . . At the first general meeting of the year, Commodore B. Devereux Barker was re-elected head of the Eastern Yacht Club . . . Frank Shellenback has returned from California and will tour Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island with the A. L. moving picture, "The Ninth Inning" . . . Up to this morning 148 schoolboys had entered next Saturday afternoon's track meet at the Malden High School gym . . . Harvard swims against Brown this evening at Cambridge—freshmen at 7:30; varsity at 8:45 . . . Charley "Butch" Sutcliffe, who went to Bradenton one spring as a rookie catcher with the Braves, is now stationed at Trinidad with Uncle Sam's fighting forces . . . One year ago today: Paul Brown signed as head football coach at Ohio State . . . Paul Pennoyer, Bill Rothschild and Richard McAdoo, all crewmen, will leave Harvard at mid-years and go into the service.

M. G. A. Decides to Stage All Championship Events

Refusing to follow the example of the United States Golf Association, which last week canceled its four national championships scheduled for 1942, the Massachusetts Golf Association yesterday unanimously decided to carry out its full—if not an augmented—program this coming season if conditions still warrant.

With the underlying note of its meeting an all-out effort for national defense, the M. G. A.'s Executive Committee yesterday decided without a dissenting vote to stage the Massachusetts open, amateur, junior, caddie, mixed foursome, and Class B championships, and made plans to announce the dates of these tournaments later. The committee even went so far as to discuss possibilities of adding a foursome tournament (an alternate shot affair for men) to the list of championships.

Golf Can Aid

The U. S. G. A.'s view of the matter at its annual meeting last week was that golfers would have more important things to do than to compete for championships in times such as these. The M. G. A.'s stand, however, is that the game of golf can aid immeasurably in helping national defense and maintaining public morale and physical fitness.

The State association plans to give defense bonds as prizes in all championship events and to use much of its surplus in purchasing bonds and stamps. In addition, the prizes in the Big Eight tournament, which the M. G. A. has also decided to hold, will be defense bonds, with the net proceeds of the tourney being used either to purchase more bonds or to be given to some charity connected with national defense or national service.

The decision by the U. S. G. A. was the first such step to be taken by a national sports body in the present situation, and in canceling its championships the U. S. G. A. was following the precedent it established in 1917 and '18 when it canceled its national championships two weeks after the United States entered the First World War. It was the feeling of the national body last week, as expressed by Boston's Francis Ouimet, that "It was the only thing we could do, for it would be an empty honor to win a golf title in times such as these."

Negative Attitude

The M. G. A. feels, however, that cancellation of tournaments is a negative attitude and definitely not the thing to do. Golf can share in the present emergency and it was felt that remaining passive was not the answer to the problem.

M. G. A. Executive Committee Members who attended yesterday's meeting and approved the resolutions adopted included President Melville P. Merritt, A. O. Barker, W. O. Blaney, Joseph M. Batchelder, John Filoon, Julian Hargraves, Franklin King, and Executive Secretary John P. Corcoran.

The resolutions were as follows:

"1. That the objectives of the M. G. A. and its member clubs for the duration of the war be the use of all possible time and means to raise funds for national defense and the promotion of the game of golf in order to maintain public morale and physical fitness.

"2. That the dates for the amateur, open, junior, caddies, mixed foursome, and Class B championships be allotted as usual and the tournaments held, provided the holding of such tournaments is consistent with the war effort. Moreover, it is proposed that the M. G. A. go forward with plans for a state foursome championship (alternate shots) to be held during an available week-end with participation open particularly to enlisted men and officers of all armed forces.

"3. That all awards of M. G. A. championships held be defense bonds or stamps and that member clubs are hereby urged to award defense bonds or stamps as prizes in all tournaments, whether or not sponsored by the M. G. A.

"4. That the Big Eight tournament such as held in 1941, or some similar exhibition for the benefit of charity, be held in 1942, awards for which will be defense bonds and the net proceeds of which shall be used to purchase bonds or to be donated to some charity dedicated to national defense unity or service.

"5. That all member clubs of the M. G. A. be urged to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Association to raise funds for national defense and that detailed plans for which be forwarded to all member clubs shortly.

"6. That a substantial portion of surplus funds of the M. G. A. be used to purchase defense bonds."

Opens Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will open its 1942 season tonight with Dartmouth opposing Columbia in the Lions' pool. Yale is a strong favorite to retail its title.

Date for the 21 dual meets, plus eastern intercollegiate meet, were announced:

Jan. 14, Dartmouth at Columbia; 17, Penn at Yale; 31, Yale at Navy.
Feb. 6, Harvard at Dartmouth, Navy at Penn; 7, Navy at Princeton; 12, Princeton at Columbia; 14, Dartmouth at Yale, Navy at Harvard; 18, Penn at Princeton; 21, Columbia at Navy, Princeton at Dartmouth, Harvard at Penn; 27, Yale at Columbia; 28, Princeton at Harvard, Dartmouth at Navy.
March 7, Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton, Penn at Dartmouth; 14, Harvard at Yale, Columbia at Penn; 20 and 21, intercollegiates at New Haven.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 13
Williams 2, Middlebury 0.
Colby 8, New Hampshire 2.
Boston College 8, Boston Univ. 2.
Northeastern 9, Massachusetts Tech 5.

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Luncheons 35c
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(Near Loew's State Theatre)

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THE BAND BOX
LUNCHEON 12 to 2 TEA 3 to 5
DINNER 6 to 8
Sundays and Holidays, Only Dinner Served, from 12:30 to 4:00 P. M.
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Just Above Mass. Ave
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

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No Liquor Served

GOOD FOOD . . .
Tastefully prepared and temptingly served in a cheerful, inviting atmosphere.
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Good food— as in the best homes
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OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
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Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgasbord in Our Quiet Candle-Lit Dining Room
Open Sundays 12 to 8

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Charming Atmosphere ★ Delicious Food
Moderate Prices
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LUNCHEON — TEA — DINNER
by the Fireside in the Provincial Room
Open Sundays 12 to 8
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The MORAVIAN INN
(Famous for Home Cooking)
Lunch . . . . . 40c, 50c and 55c
Dinners . . . . 65c, 75c, 85c and $1
Catering to special dinner parties
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EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 725,030
1942 volume to date 5,949,200
1941 volume to date 5,755,820

Market Trend Uncertain In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The stock market achieved a few new gains today under selective buying, but general trends were indefinite.

After a fairly good start a number of the leaders encountered profit selling and in many cases plus marks were replaced with minus signs near the close. Heaviness of steels was a depressant. Aircrafts and an assortment of coppers and industrial specialties were resistant. Transfers were at the rate of around 600,000 shares.

The market showed moderate activity at the opening but thereafter the trading pace was slow.

While speculative contingents saw constructive elements in the overhauling of the war production set-up in Washington which brought Donald M. Nelson into complete control of its direction there was a disposition to caution in bidding, brokers said, because of tax worries and the cloudy war picture in the Pacific.

Among stocks favored at intervals were Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, Montgomery Ward, American Can and Texas Company. Backward were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck and Phelps Dodge.

Aluminum of America and Bell Aircraft pushed ahead in the curb as Republic Aviation and Pennroad dipped.

Bonds Turn Irregular

Bond market prices turned irregular toward the final hour today, with spotty advances holding among selected rails in the face of fractional drops elsewhere.

Early in the proceedings the carriers had advanced fractions to around 3 points, and among some of the lower-priced issues the early gains were holding towards the close.

The price levels of the railway issues generally were at about the best levels since early December.

Prices were around the best since early December.

Brokers rated prospects of higher fares, and anticipated larger revenues, as the main factors in the drive ahead.

In the foreign loan market demand for many Latin American issues persisted. Sao Paulo stamped 7s jumped more than 4 points, El Salvador collateral 8s gained over a point and Argentine 4½s of '48 improved fractionally.

U. S. Governments were unchanged to a few 32ds of a point ahead.

Corporates higher included Central of New Jersey 5s, Boston & Maine 4s, Wabash 5s of '80, Erie 4½s of 2015, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Goodrich 4¼s, and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Power Production Up 15.9 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production expanded more than seasonally expected in the week ended Jan. 10 in another rebound from a holiday decline, the report of the Edison Electric Institute disclosed.

Latest output of 3,480,344,000 kilowatt hours was 5.8 per cent more than 3,288,685,000 in the preceding week and 15.9 per cent ahead of 3,002,454,000 in the comparable 1941 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 18.1, Mid-Atlantic 12.8, Central Industrial 14.5, West Central 14.4, Southern States, 17.9, Rocky Mountain 13.9, Pacific Coast 22.7.

Tin and Lead Scrap Under OPM Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tin and lead scrap have been placed under control of the Director of Priorities in the Office of Production Management.

The order applied to all transactions in these essential war materials and provided for monthly reports by scrap dealers and consumers.

The OPM prohibited all scrap dealers from accepting deliveries unless, during the previous 60 days, they had disposed of scrap in an amount equal to their inventories on the date of delivery.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has placed tung oil under strict priority control and arranged to purchase all existing supplies and all future imports.

Security Dealers To Hold Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., plans to hold their annual election of officers and governors here Jan. 15 and 16. Plans will be completed at the meetings for the association's participation with other organizations in the selling of defense bonds.

The governors will receive a report on last year's campaign for enforcement of the association's regulations and plans for its continuation in 1942. One-third of the members were examined in 1941 as the first step in a program for review of the finances and practices of all members.

A. M. Byers Net Advances

NEW YORK (AP)—A. M. Byers Co., wrought iron producers, reported net profit for the year ended Sept. 30 of $1,383,761, equal to $3.73 a common share, against $655,168, or 98 cents on common, in the preceding year. Plants are in Harmony Township and Pittsburgh, Pa.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	— ¾
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jan 13
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	6	7	7	7	+ ¼
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec 31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11	11	11	Jan 12
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	8	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegnany Corp	11	⅜	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 13
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	22	21½	22	+ ¾
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
167½	35¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	Jan 13
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	19	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	81	80	80	Jan 13
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	21	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec 31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	*1	53	53	53	+1½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21	21	21	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	10	45½	44⅞	45¼	+ ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8¼	½	Am Bosch	9	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	5	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
65¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	7	64	63¼	64	+1⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	33	32	32⅜	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	73¾	73	73	— ¾
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	20⅛	20	20⅛	Jan 13
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	89	89	89	Jan 12
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9¼	8¾	8¾	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	4	21	20½	20½	— ⅜
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Ti	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am Europ'n .40g	1	5	5	5	— ½
1⅞	¼	Am & For Pow	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (1½g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
28⅜	14¼	AFP $7 pf (1¾g)	2	27	26¾	27	— ¾
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (.5g)	1	51	51	51	— ⅜
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Dec 31
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 12
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 13
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec 31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½g)	1	39	39	39	Dec 31
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
85¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88½	88½	88½	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	6	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
5⅝	⅜	Am Power & Lt	8	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	2	25½	25¼	25¼	
50	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	2	21¼	21	21	
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	19	12	11¾	11⅞	
7	4⅜	Am Sat R (½g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 6
45⅛	33⅝	Am Sm & R 1⅜e	18	43	42¼	42¼	— ¾
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Jan 13
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	53	53	53	— ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g)	14	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
13¾	6⅜	Am Stove (1.1)	1	8	8	8	Jan 12
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 12
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	128½	128	128¼	+ ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅞
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	21	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅞
159	145	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	+1⅜
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	14	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	*8	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	*4	115¾	115¼	115¼	+1
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	17	3⅛	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	5	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	2	76⅜	76	76	
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	52	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
56¾	6⅛	Am Zinc pr pf 5g	1	50	50	50	
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	83	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	17	17	Jan 9
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109¾	109½	Jan 2
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	3	64	64	64	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec 23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	18	26	25¾	26	+ ½
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	70	70	70	Jan 13
102½	76	As D 2pf (198¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec 29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	32	31⅜	30½	31	— ¼
70¼	50⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	9	65	64⅛	64½	— ½
24⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	15	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	52	52	52	
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	44½	44	44	—1
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	15	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 12
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅝	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
8¼	6	Atlas Tack (.50g)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 8
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 12
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	16	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	8	5½	5¼	5¼	Jan 13
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	27	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jan 13
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 8
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Dec 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jan 12
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
41⅝	32⅛	Bendix Av (4g)	10	38¼	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind.(1.70g)	7	14	13⅜	13⅞	Jan 13
87	80	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	82	82	82	Dec 30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+1¼
69½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	16	66¼	65¼	65½	— ¾
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Jan 13
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	8	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	23	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	1⅝	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
24⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	17	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 12
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
25⅞	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	11	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	Jan 13
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 5
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	9	9½	9	9	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	+1½
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Burling pf (2¾)	2	5½	5½	5½	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	4	5½	5¼	5½	
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	Jan 6
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	9	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	11	10⅞	11	

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	17	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
54⅜	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	110	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	58	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅞	9⅜	Campbell W1.60g	6	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	43	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 13
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	65⅞	65½	65½	— ¼
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ¾
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	9	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
		Celanese 5pf (5)	2	92	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜
		Celanese 7pf (7)	50	94½	94⅜	94½	+ ½
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	4	21⅜	21	21⅜	
5¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 12
17	4½	Cent Violeta (1g)	7	17¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
	2	Century Rib M		1½	1½	2½	Dec 31
47⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	16	31¼	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1½	Certain-teed Prod	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15	Cham Belt (¼e)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14⅜	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 5
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	18	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec 31
4⅛	2	Ches & O pf (4)	1	3	3	3	
43⅛	34⅛	Chi & E Ill	5	41¼	41	41	+ ¼
1⅜	½	Chi & E Ill A	5	1¼	1	1	
6⅛	1⅜	Chi Great West	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3	⅛	Chi Great W pf	21	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅝
11¼	3⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8¼	1½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	8	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
19½	9½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39	38½	39	Jan 13
44½	37½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 9
54	49	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 13
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	28	48¾	48	48½	
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 13
4½	2	City Stores	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 12
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	34½	34½	34½	Jan 8
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	Jan 12
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	10	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	78½	78	78	— ¾
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 9
16¾	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	11	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	18	18	18	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	4	13	13	13	— ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 13
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	19	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	52	51¾	52	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 12
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96¾	96¾	Jan 9
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	16	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec 30
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	11	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
8	1¼	Com'th & South	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou-pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	*12	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 13
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	16⅛	16	16¼	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire .4g)	20	19⅞	19½	19½	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	30	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	37	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	93	92	93	
1¼	1¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	*26	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 13
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96	96	96	+3
16½	11	Container (1½g)	3	13½	13½	13¼	
21¼	21¼	Cont Baking	6	27⅜	23¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	10	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40½	40⅜	40⅜	Jan 13
41⅜	23⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	39	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	10	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	12	12	12	
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 12
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	8	55¾	55	55	— ½
47⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 12
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Jan 9
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 13

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Boston Banks Hold Annual 'Bank Day'

Stockholders of practically all the leading banks in Boston assembled here yesterday for their annual meetings. Stressing the war effort in their addresses to stockholders, heads of the various banking institutions pledged full support in financial policies. Few changes were announced in boards of directors or executive line-ups.

Walter S. Bucklin, President of the National Shawmut, in announcing that the bank had been placed on a 100 per cent war basis, said that the main objective of the institution during the coming year would be to make sure that its facilities were used in the most effective way possible to help win the war. "This help," he said, "will take a number of different forms, but for the most part our efforts will be directed along three main lines.

"First, we intend to energetically promote the sale of United States Defense Bonds by every means at our disposal." Mr. Bucklin reported that during the past year the bank had sold or taken subscriptions for $4,459,450 worth of Defense Bonds.

"Secondly," he continued, "we must make a determined effort to expand the scope of our defense loan department so that greater assistance can be given to industrial concerns both large and small who are seeking war contracts."

Re-Elections and Promotions

The following directors were re-elected:

N. I. Adams.	Robert M. Leach.
Harry L. Bailey.	H. deForest Lockwood.
Spencer Borden.	Arthur N. Maddison.
Walter S. Bucklin.	Henry J. Nichols.
Paul C. Cabot.	F. A. O'Connell.
George H. Clough.	George E. Pierce.
Lawrence Coolidge.	Carl M. Spencer.
Albert M. Creighton.	Oliver M. W. Sprague.
Robert G. Dodge.	

At a meeting of the directors following the stockholders' meeting, Philip E. Bennett was promoted from Assistant Vice-President to Vice-President, Roy H. Booth, Jr., was promoted from Assistant Cashier to Assistant Vice-President, and Lawrence H. Martin, from Assistant Cashier to Assistant Vice-President. Newly-elected officers were William B. Schmink, Assistant Cashier, and Benjamin W. Taunton, Assistant Trust Officer. All other officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank of Boston, held yesterday, the following directors were elected:

John S. Ames	Halfdan Lee
Frederick Ayer	Russell H. Leonard
Richard L. Bowditch	William M. Rand
George R. Brown	Neil W. Rice
Thomas D. Cabot	John J. Robinson
T. Jefferson Coolidge	Charles E Spencer, Jr.
Guy W. Cox	Abbot Stevens
Carl P. Dennett	John A. Sweetser
William Dexter	James V. Toner
B. H. Bristow Draper	Sinclair Weeks
Frederic C. Dumaine	George B. Wells
G. Peabody Gardner	Sidney W. Winslow, Jr.
Robert F. Herrick	

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Old Colony Trust Company yesterday, the following directors were elected:

Hobart Ames	G. Peabody Gardner
William Amory	J. Reed Morss
Charles F. Ayer	Olaf Olsen
Amory Coolidge	Richard S. Russell
T. Jefferson Coolidge	S. Parkman Shaw
Channing H. Cox	Joseph H. Skinner
William J. Davidson	Charles H. Stockton
William Dexter	James J. Storrow
Russell G. Fessenden	Charles W. Whittier
W. Cameron Forbes	Cornelius A. Wood
Reginald Foster	

Earnest B. Dustan was elected secretary.

Declines Re-election

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, all of the directors were re-elected, except Richard M. Everett, who has moved to New York and declined re-election after 17 years of service. R. Ammi Cutter and Quincy W. Wales were added to the Board.

At the following meeting of the directors, all of the officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Merchants National Bank of Boston directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

George B. Bacon.	John L. Hall.
Robert D. Brewer.	Russell B. Lowe.
Howard W. Brown.	Joseph P. Manning.
Frank L. Converse	Robert W. Maynard.
Douglas Crocker.	Samuel D. Parker.
Marshall B. Dalton.	James L. Richards.
Wm. Arthur Dupee.	Alfred L. Ripley.
Frederick A. Flather.	George W. Smith.
William S. Forbes.	Charles Stetson.
Edward H. Gleason.	Albert R. Whittier.

At a subsequent meeting of the board officers were elected or appointed as follows: Alfred L. Ripley, Chairman of the Board; Robert D. Brewer, President; Edward H. Gleason, George B. Bacon, Carl J. Swenson, John N. Eaton, William B. Coy, Frank L. Converse, Charles C. Kimball, and Richard P. Chapman, Vice-Presidents; Edward W. Supple, Vice-President and Cashier; Olney S. Morrill, Assistant Vice-President; William D. MacKinnon, Auditor; Charles L. Abbott, Charles Stratton, Herbert S. Symonds, Arthur E. Grant, and William G. Johnson, Assistant Cashiers; Edward F. Messinger, Trust Officer; Albert H. Waite, Hobart W. Spring, and P. Stokes Gaither, Assistant Trust Officers; Arthur R. Foster, Assistant Auditor; Roger P. Sneden, manager, foreign department, and James T. Hayward, manager, safe deposit vaults.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Trust Company (Boston) the following directors were elected:

Frank S. Deland.	Henry H. Learnard.
William H. Dolben.	Clifford F. Martin.
Howard Edwards.	Alan R. Morse.
Herbert H. Ehrmann.	Henry Penn.
Charles W. Gammons.	A. C. Ratshesky.
James M. Graham.	Leon Strauss.
Jacob J. Kaplan.	Carl H. Thorne.
Herbert A. Kneeland.	

All officers were re-elected.

FCC Approves Phone Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Federal Communications Commission has approved an application by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, to expand facilities between Richmond and Roanoke, Va., at a cost of $2,430,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3¼s 46-44	105.12	105.12	105.12
4 4s 54-44	108.27	108.27	108.27
5 2¾s 47-45	106.9	106.9	106.9
30 2½s 45	105.25	105.25	105.25
5 2½s 48	106.31	106.31	106.31
4 2½s 54-52	104.3	104.3	104.3
23 2½s 72-67	100.9	100.7	100.8

New York City Bonds

15 3s 80	104½	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	54	54	54
17 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	91¼	91	91¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57½	57½	57½
26 Am & For P5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
32 At T&T 3s 56	108⅛	108	108⅛
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Anh Arbor 4s 95	67	66½	66½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
7 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108¾	109
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	102	102	102
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17½	17	17½
46 AC Line 1st 4s 52	82	81	82
8 AC Line clt 4s 52	72½	72⅜	72½
36 AC Lins 4½s 64	66	65¾	66
41 AC Line 5s 45	98⅛	97⅞	98
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
2 AtlGu&WI 5s 59	99½	99½	99½
77 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	65¼	64¾	65
13 B&O 95 st A	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
37 B&O 95 st C	42⅞	43½	43⅛
57 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	37⅝	37⅝
74 B&O 96 st F	38½	38	38
134 B&O cv 60 st	38½	38	38
32 B&O 4s 48	62⅞	62	62½
25 B&O PLE&WV4s51st P	53¾	53¾	53¾
69 B&O SW 50 st	47⅛	46¾	46⅞
8 B&O TC 4s 59	51⅞	51	51¾
1 Bang&Ar cn 4s 51	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	54¼	54	54¼
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	108	108	108
13 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s	97	97	97
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	111½	101½	101½
71 Boston&Me 4½s '70	39¼	38½	38½
8 Boston&Me 4s '60	75	74⅞	75
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104½	104½	104½
50 Buf R&P '57 st	40⅜	39⅝	40
1 Bush Term 4s '52	80	80	80
10 Can Gou 5s '42	84½	84½	84½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	110	110
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Celanese 3s '55	100	100	100
11 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	95½	94¾	95½
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3½	3½	3½
12 Cen og Ga 5s 59 C	3½	3½	3½
20 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅜	13	13⅜
85 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	54⅝	55⅛
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	75⅞	76
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	68	68	68
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17½	16½	16¾
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15½	15½	15½
1 Cen RR NJ 6s 87	15	14⅝	14¾
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	83	83	83
1 Champ P&F 4¾s 50	105	105	105
6 C&O 3½s 96D	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
61 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15½	15½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71½	71½
31 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜
10 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	88½	88½	88½
53 Chi & Ill Inc 97	28¾	28	28½
6 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66½	66½	66½
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
226 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12	11⅜	11⅝
240 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
25 CM&SP 4½s 89P	44¾	44	44
25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	44	44¼
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44½	44¼	44½
126 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43⅞	43½	43⅞
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	30½	30½	30½
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅜	16	16⅜
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	25	25	25
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	13¼	13⅛	13¼
14 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¼	15¾	16¼
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16	16	16
27 Chi & NW 4s '87	25½	25¼	25½
20 Chi & NW 3½s '87	24½	24½	24½
45 CRI & P 4½s '52A	13⅛	12¾	12¾
16 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
12 CRI & P 4s '88	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
78 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12⅛	11¾	11¾
3 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47	47	47
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	53	53	53
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108½	108½	108½
35 CCC&StL 4½s '77	53¼	52¼	52⅜
8 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	81½	81½	81½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82	82	82
20 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	70⅞	70½	70⅞
10 ClevUn Term 4½s '77C	65	64½	65
10 Col F&I 5s '70	86	86	86
8 Columbia G 5s'52 May	101½	101¼	101¼
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¾	100½	100½
6 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	28	27¾	27¾
1 Conn R Pw 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅜	103	103⅜
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Consum Pw 3½s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Consum Pw 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	32	32	32
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	27½	27½	27½
3 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
107 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¼	58½
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	105	105	105
8 D&RG 4½s 36	13½	13½	13½
140 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	13	13
22 D&RG West 5s 78	13¾	13½	13½
4 Des Plaines V 4½s 47	78½	78½	78½
12 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102½	102½	102½
1 El Paso & SW 5s '65	62	62	62
45 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅜	52⅝	52¾
38 Erie 4s '95	87⅜	87¼	87¼
33 Firestone T&R 3s '61	95	94	94½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	62	62	62
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	77½	77½	77½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	97	96¾	97
69 Goodrich 4¼s '56	96¾	95¾	96¾
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87	87	87
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99	98¾	99
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96½	96½	96½
20 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78	77⅞	78
59 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	57	56½	57
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	126	126	126
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	99	99	99
2 Houstatonic 5s '37	70	70	70
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	104	104	104
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	39⅜	39	39
1 Hud&Man rfg 's '57	42½	41	41
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	10¾	10⅞
3 Ill Bell Tel 2s '81	101½	101½	101½
14 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40	39⅝	40
15 Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅞	46½	46⅞
19 Ill Cen 4s '53	43	42¾	43
34 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43¾	43¼	43¾
50 Ill Cen 4&s 566	46¼	45Z	45⅝
3 Ill Cen 4s '50	53½	53½	53½
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	41	41	41
10 IC&CStLaCon 5s '63A	47⅞	47	47¼
116 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63	43¼	42¾	42¾
2 Inland Stl 3s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	13½	13½	13½
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12½	12½	12½
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	23¾	24	24
3 Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	43	42	42
26 Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	44½	44½
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	95	95	95
18 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44½	44¼	44½
24 K C Term 4s 60	108⅜	108¼	108¼
4 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
9 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104	104	104
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	100½	100½	100½
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81	80½	80½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81	79½	81
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 L S & M 3½s 97	84	84	84
13 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	73	72¾	73
7 Leh Coal&N 5s 54C	70	69¾	70
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33	33
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¼	30¾	30¾
15 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54¾	54	54
10 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
97 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	97	97
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	91¾	81½	81½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
5 Louis & N 3¾ 2003	85	85	85
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88½	88⅛	88⅛
45 Manati Sug 4s 57	50	49	49¼
6 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	38¾	38	38¾
62 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	21	20¼	21
2 M & St L 4s 40	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
33 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11⅜	11½
42 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30⅜	30	30
33 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11	10½	10½
29 M-K-T 4½s 78	25¾	25½	25⅝
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36½	36½
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24⅞	24½	24½
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
28 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26½	26	26
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26¾	26¾	26¾
30 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26	25¾	26
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2¼	2½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	104⅞	104⅞
11 Mor & Essex 5 55	42	41¾	41¾
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
14 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	68½	68½
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104½	104½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	44½	44½	44½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	42	42	42
19 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	42½	42¼	42½
10 NY&Putnam 4s '93	46½	46	46½
51 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¾	58½	58½
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53⅞	53¼	53¼
24 NYC cn 4s '98	59⅜	58¼	58¼
11 NYC 3½s '46	96	95¾	96
30 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60¾	60	60
6 NYC&HR 3½c '97	78⅜	77½	78⅜
9 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	56	55¾	56
11 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	77½	77½	77½
19 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	65¼	64½	64½
26 NYChi&StL 3½s '47	97½	97½	97½
6 NYY Y Connec 3½s '65	99½	99½	99½
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61¾	61	61
3 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	59	59	59
6 NYY Lack&W 4s '73 A	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
43 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	30½	29½	29½
10 NYNH&H cfi 6s '40	47¾	47¼	47⅜
33 NYNH&H 4½s '67	27⅜	27	27
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	25	25	25
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	24	24	24
36 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5	5¼
8 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31¾	31	31
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
61 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	67⅝	67¾
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58	57½	58
42 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	57⅝	57½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53⅜	53⅜
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¾	75¼	75½
41 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
1 Oklahom G&E 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Oklaho G&E 4s 46	103	103	103
4 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46	108	108	108
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
23 Pac Gas&El 3s '71	101½	101½	101½
7 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108½	108½	108½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
7 Para Rway 3s 55 ct	58½	58½	58½
5 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
5 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	106½	106	106
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121	121	121
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
26 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92	92¼
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Pen RR 4s 48	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	86⅛	86	86⅛
8 Peoria & East 4s 60	46¾	46	46¾
1 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
39 Philа Co 4½s 61	104	103¾	104
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25¼	25¼	25¼
7 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101	101	101
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pitts&WBa 4½s 58 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59 B	62½	62½	62½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	62½	62½	62½
7 Port Gen 4½s 60	79¼	79	79
4 Potomac El P 3½s 66	108	108	108
4 Potomac El P 3½s 66	108	108	108
7 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	81½	81	81
3 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100½	100½	100½
2 Repub Stl 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
13 Rich Gr W cti 4s 49	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
13 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12¼	12¼	12½
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95	95	95
10 StLIM&S4sR&G	74	74	74
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	33½	33½	33½
8 StLPub Svc 5s 59	84½	84	84½
46 St L S F 5s 50 B	14⅞	14½	14½
74 St L S F 4½s 78	14⅞	14½	14½
5 StLSF4½s 78ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
50 St L S F 4s 50 A	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
33 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¼	13	13
15 St L SW5s52	39¼	39	39⅛
11 StL SF rfg 5s 90	20¼	20½	20½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	60	60	60
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	99⅞	100
87 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¼	7¾	8
15 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7½	7⅜	7⅜
13 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13	13½
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	14½	14½	14½
16 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2 Sea AL rfg 5s 59 ct	5½	5½	5½
13 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	4	3⅞	3⅞
20 Shell Un 3½s 54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53½	53½
85 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52⅜	52⅜
101 So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	52¾	52¾
240 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65¼	64½	64⅝
37 So Pac cl 4s 49	59⅜	58¾	58¾
41 So Pac 3¾s 46	85⅜	85	85
57 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	53¾	53¼	53⅜
14 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84⅞	84	84⅞
33 South Ry 6½s 56	90¾	90	90
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91¼	91¼
39 South Ry gen 4s '56	65	63⅞	64
1 South Ry 4s St L '51	82	82	82
12 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Std Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105	105¼
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108	107⅞	108
8 T RR A St L 4s '53	109½	109½	109½
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	105	105	105
12 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	65	64⅝	65
8 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	64⅞	64⅝	65
21 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	16⅞	16⅞
4 Third Ave 4s 60	55	55	55
1 Un Elev Ch 5s 45	7	7	7
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110	110	110
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	105	105
4 Un Pac 3½s 71	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	70	70	70
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	96¼	96	96
1 Utah Pow&Trac 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
10 Utah P & L 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
4 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	27¼	27¼	27¼
35 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85¼	85	85
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
7 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 Wabash 5s 80	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
28 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95¼	95½
13 Warren Bros 6s 41	96⅞	95½	95½
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	111	111	111
12 Serbs St Mtg I 7s '45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 6,660,000; previous day, 10,526,300; week ago, 8,228,500; year ago, 7,757,300; two year sago, 5,061,850; two year sago, 5,681,850; Jan. 1 to date, 80,762,250; year ago, 124,182,750; two year sago, 80,413,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Jan. 14

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.

Commerce and Finance

OPA Head Tells House Group 600,000 Autos to Be Rationed

Business and Industry

Treasury Moves to End Nazi Interest in Big U. S. Dye Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—In a move to cut the final links of Nazi control over the third largest manufacturer of dyestuffs in the United States, the Federal Treasury today had suspended five operating executives of the General Aniline and Film Corporation, manufacturer of photographic films and clothing dyes for America's armed forces.

The Treasury, which, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, has been attempting for months to unravel the tangled skeins of corporate ownership and prove that the company was owned by the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, directed that the five officials be barred from access to the corporation's premises and ordered company officials and employees not to communicate with them without written permission.

The move was a third step in the Americanization of the $62,000,000 corporation, established by German interests after the First World War, the first being the election of John E. Mack, close friend of President Roosevelt, as president of the concern on Oct. 31, and the second the assignment of 17 Treasury agents on Dec. 12 as watchdogs to supervise operations in the offices and plant of the firm.

See Dye Trust Domination

The men suspended by Treasury order yesterday, all naturalized American citizens of German birth, are Dr. Rudolph Hutz, a director; Hans Aickelin and William vom Rath, who had recently resigned as directors, but remained as vice-presidents; F. W. von Meister, general manager of the Ozalid division of the corporation, and Leopold Fckler, acting general manager of the Agfa-Ansco division. In explanation of the suspension, the Treasury Department issued a statement declaring:

"All of these officials are naturalized, but have definite German backgrounds, and, prior to their coming to the United States, were identified in Germany with the I. G. Farbenindustrie. In the judgment of the officials of the Treasury Department, these individuals for years have personified the domination of the company by the German dye trust.

"The company has been operating under a Treasury business license since last June, and its affairs have been under investigation by the Treasury. The Treasury announced that additional corrective action will be taken as investigation proceeds and circumstances warrant."

Company officials termed the order a distinct surprise, stressing that Dr. Hutz and Messrs. Aickelin and Vom Rath had voted with the American-born directors in the recent months of dissension inside the General Aniline and Film Corporation. The internal controversy, it was recalled, began when American directors concluded that they were being duped by representatives of the foreign-owned controlling stock interest, held nominally by the I. G. Chemische Unternehmungen, a Swiss-domiciled company, thought to be a dummy of the German concern.

Further Action Indicated

The majority of the board of directors on Nov. 21 requested by formal resolution the resignation from the board of Dietrich A. Schmitz, previously removed as president. Mr. Schmitz is brother of Herman Schmitz, president of the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie. At about that time Felix Iselin, of Basle, Switzerland, head of the Swiss corporation, which had claimed to own controlling stock in the American concern, sent a telegram demanding resignation of all American directors from the board. This was ignored.

That further government action may be forthcoming was held indicated in the request of special assistant United States attorneys-general in Wilmington, Del., on Dec. 10 for 90 days' more time in which to investigate alleged connections between the American and German concerns. This move was in a case arising from a stockholder's petition that the company be compelled to elect a new board of directors.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 2 P. M., to nominate and elect Directors to fill the vacancies of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM N. KENYON, Secretary

OPA Starts Drive to Push Metals Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has authorized a .65 cent a pound increase in the price of common primary lead, inaugurating one phase of a double-barreled Government drive to increase production of lead, copper and zinc in the face of increasing demands for the metals by war industries.

Simultaneously, Mr. Henderson announced ceiling prices on secondary lead and lead scrap, keyed to the maximum base price of 6.50 cents a pound f. o. b. New York, established for primary lead. He also telegraped requests to manufacturers of metallic lead products and lead pigments not to make sales at prices above January 2 levels.

Plan Outlined

Since last March, common primary lead has been selling at 5.85 cents a pound, New York, under informal understandings between Mr. Henderson and leading producers.

The increased prices, OPA announced, take into consideration the customary differentials between the four grades by establishing a maximum differential for corroding and chemical lead at 10 points above common lead and a maximum premium of 5 points for copperized lead above the price of the grade from which it is produced.

Usual differentials also are provided between New York, St. Louis and other specified delivery points.

The Government sponsored program to increase metals output involves payments by the Metals Reserve Company of premium prices, substantially higher than the ceiling prices, for any production of copper, zinc, or lead in excess of quotas. The premium prices will be 17 cents a pound for copper, 11 cents for zinc, and 9¼ cents for lead. Maintenance of these prices for above-quota production will be assured for 2½ years, beginning Feb. 1.

To Assign Quotas

Production quotas, based on 1941 output, will be assigned to each producer under the program. Production of metals in excess of these quotas and production from companies not now operating will be eligible for the premium prices and are regarded by officials as the potential higher cost metals which would not otherwise be produced.

Through the two-way drive of increased price ceilings and payment of premiums, officials said, the program is expected to increase the production rate of lead and zinc at least thirty per cent by the end of 1942. The gain in copper output is expected to be substantial although smaller than that expected in lead and zinc.

OPA said there would not be any change in the ceiling price of 8¼ cents a pound, East St. Louis, for zinc, or in the 12 cents a pound ceiling price for copper.

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Joseph Lead Co. and American Smelting & Refining Co., two of the major interests in the lead industry, announced an increase in price equivalent to the new federal ceiling of 6½ cents a pound.

St. Joseph Lead posted a price of 6.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis base, and American Smelting 6.50 New York base. The previous range was 5.70-5.85 cents a pound.

Bank Director

J. Frank Drake

Elected a director of the Chase National Bank of New York. Mr. Drake is President of the Gulf Oil Corp.

Hosiery Industry Through With Silk, Says N.A.H.M. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earl Constantine, President of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, said that the hosiery industry in the United States is now through with silk and is placing its reliance on the new synthetic yarns which the manufacturers will make available. He spoke at the merchandising session of the annual convention of the National Retail Goods Association here.

"One Pearl Harbor is enough for us and we hope we never have another," Mr. Constantine declared. "The new synthetics will free us from the capricious Japanese market, with its price changes, constant cabling, good-will missions and silk dinners at $22 per plate. All this was a waste of time and money."

American women were given some reassurance by Mr. Constantine regarding their stocking supplies for this year, which he estimated at possibly 30,000,000 dozen pairs, against earlier estimates of 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 dozen pairs. Even the increased figure, however, will run some 25 per cent under the estimated 1941 production. The stock of silk yarns on hand will be almost entirely exhausted within 90 days, he said.

Living Costs Rise ½ P. C. in December

NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States rose .5 of 1 per cent during December, the smallest increase in three months, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

In the preceding three months living costs rose at an average rate of 1.3 per cent per month.

The board's index was 93.4 per cent of the 1923 average, compared with 92.9 per cent in November and 85.9 per cent in December, 1940.

Sundries showed the largest gain of the main components of the index. Clothing, food, housing, fuel and light also cost more.

Ford Gets Large Order For "Blitz Buggies"

DETROIT (AP)—Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, announced Army orders for nearly $84,000,000 worth of military vehicles have been received by the company in the past 10 days, and said production rates would be increased rapidly.

The big bulk of the contracts, Mr. Ford said, is for "blitz buggies," the highly-maneuverable little 40-inch-high vehicles which Ford and other manufacturers already are producing for the United States Army and other anti-Axis armed forces.

"Our manufacturing facilities have been tooled up to turn them out at the rate of several hundred a day by the end of this month."

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8840

Auto Rationing Is Announced By Henderson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the House small business committee today plans have been made for the rationing of between 600,000 and 700,000 new automobiles, and that new cars produced the balance of this month would be held for at least one year to meet future needs.

New car production the balance of this month, he said, is estimated at 130,000 to 140,000 units.

Of the cars to be rationed, some 550,000 to 600,000 are new ones which were in stock on Jan. 1, when the present freezing went into effect, and 65,000 to 75,000 are cars produced to date this month.

The rationing program, which Mr. Henderson said is subject to final approval by the Supplies, Priorities and Allocations Board, "in the main will follow the tire rationing" plan.

Mr. Henderson and Floyd V. Odlum, head of the OPM priorities and contract distribution system, were called before the committee. Committee members indicated that Mr. Henderson and Mr. Odlum would be subjected to rigorous questioning, after representatives of the Nation's 44,000 automobile dealers had described the new regulations as a "death sentence" against their business and submitted a program for relief.

The ban on civilian sales originally was effective only through Jan. 15, but yesterday OPM extended it until Feb. 2.

Panic Among Car Owners

A question committee members said they desired Mr. Henderson to clear up was whether plans are being made for commandeering of private cars for Government use. Several dealers testified that a recent statement on the subject by Mr. Henderson had caused panic among private car owners and had resulted in thousands of offers to sell cars at any price.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has slapped new restrictions on the oil industry, one requiring the consent of adjacent property owners before a new well can be dug, and the second banning the construction of new gasoline filling stations.

The order also covered construction of bulk plants and other stationary oil marketing facilities for which there is no defense need.

At the same time, the OPM assured the operators of the Nation's 300,000 established service stations they could obtain equipment "necessary to the conduct of activities most essential to the war effort."

Shortage of Scrap Until Spring Seen

CLEVELAND (AP)—The scrap shortage hindering steelworks operations probably will last until spring, Daily Metal Trade observed.

"The Government is intensifying its drive for scrap collections but it is likely little will result from them until spring, when weather conditions permit normal scrap yard activity," the publication said.

"The shortage has affected operations at several points and threatens to force a sharp curtailment in production unless supply conditions are improved shortly."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 9

Methods of Accounting and Records for Income Tax Purposes

The Internal Revenue Code provides that the net income of a taxpayer shall be computed upon the basis of his annual accounting period in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping his books; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation is to be made in accordance with such method as in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue does clearly reflect the income.

The regulations recognize that no uniform method of accounting can be prescribed for all taxpayers, and the law contemplates that each taxpayer shall adopt such forms and systems of accounting as are in his judgment best suited for his purpose. The methods of accounting most generally used are (1) the cash receipts and disbursement method, and (2) the accrual method. The regulations provide that in order to reflect net income correctly, inventories at the beginning and end of each taxable year are necessary in every case in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-producing factor, and that in any case in which it is necessary to use an inventory, no method of accounting in regard to purchases and sales will correctly reflect income except an accrual method.

Each taxpayer is required by law to make a return of his true income and under the regulations he is required to maintain such accounting records as will enable him to do so. His books and records must be kept at all times available for inspection by internal-revenue officers and retained as long as the contents thereof may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law.

British Future Imports Seen Limited to Value of Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Never again during the lifetime of those now living will England be able to import such a flood of goods and pay for them with income from foreign investments, which are rapidly vanishing, Sir Kenneth Lee, United States representative of the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade, told the thirty-first annual convention of the National Retail Drygoods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"In the future Britain will have to trade the hard way," Sir Kenneth declared. "She will only be able to import what she can pay for with the sweat of her brow—in other words, with exports of her own manufacture."

Must Feed Starving Nations

The British business leader praised the United States program of distributing surplus agricultural products to needy persons, holding that it might prove to be a model by which America and Britain can help the destitute European nations after the war.

"I want to tell you," he said, "that the Old World needs to learn and I believe will learn from the New if the New will only give the lead. When this war is over, the United States and the British Empire and perhaps other producing countries, may have to feed and provide raw materials and other things for starving countries and do it not with their paid crops, but with surpluses which will never be paid for in cash but will be amply paid for in human prosperity."

James F. Bogardus, of the consumers durable goods section of the Office of Price Administration, declaring that forces are now at work which will lead to serious inflation unless speedily checked, voiced confidence that price control legislation being considered by Congress would, if enacted, effectively prevent inflation. He praised the co-operation of business men with the OPA during the voluntary price control period, but said that legislation was needed to protect against the "few chiselers who are willing to endanger the entire defense program to promote their own interests.

New Taxes Inevitable

United States Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, told the retailers yesterday that the nation was in for higher corporate taxes, notably surtaxes, and probably a general sales tax. Mr. George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that while taxpayers in the higher income brackets might be "crippled, they would not be destroyed." It will not be possible to provide the funds called for by the huge war financing program without some new form of tax, "whether it be a sales tax, a withholding tax, or some tax payable at the source," he held, declaring that no one could estimate the amount of taxes needed to finance the war effort.

"The only proper answer," he continued, "is how much money can be raised in additional or new taxes without slowing down American economy, slowing the war effort or denying citizens the necessities of life. It would seem that we should levy as high taxes as possible without breaking down the machine. . . .

"In the final analysis, the larger the Federal debt the more certain a degree of inflation, no matter how hard we strive to avoid or mitigate it. The sooner we can finance the war through to a successful conclusion, the better it will be for America. We must do the job, and we must do it as speedily as it is humanly possible."

"Mrs. Typical Customer" for 1942 in the person of Mrs. Clarence C. Cox, of Greenville, S. C., arrived here yesterday and urged consumers to co-operate with merchants by not hoarding and by accepting commodity substitutes. She won the annual title in an essay contest on the subject "Sane Buying" sponsored by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mrs. Cox will be the guest of the Association at its annual meeting tomorrow.

Metals Reserve Co. Receives Record Amount of Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—December deliveries of foreign copper to the Metals Reserve Co., the Government purchasing agency, reached the 50,000-ton mark and established a new high level, the Copper Institute disclosed.

At the same time total deliveries to domestic consumers of 137,368 tons set a new top for December and was the second largest monthly total on record. This was a rise of 14,200 tons over November.

The total was made up of 86,728 tons from domestic producers and 50,640 tons from foreign sources, mainly Latin American.

Crude copper production in December amounted to 86,961 tons from domestic sources, against 84,718 in November. Refined production expanded to 89,940 tons from 84,799.

Total crude copper output in 1941 was 1,015,494 tons and refined 1,065,667 tons, compared with 992,293 and 1,033,710 tons, respectively, in 1940.

Refined copper stocks increased slightly in December for the third consecutive month, totaling 75,564 tons on Dec. 31 exclusive of Metals Reserve Co. stocks, against 72,352 at the end of November.

1941 Building Permits Reach 11-Year Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., said that the valuation of building permits issued in 1941 was the highest in 11 years despite a last-quarter shrinkage due largely to wartime restrictions on private contruction.

The December total was below a year ago, but a little above November.

The agency estimated the total of December permits issued in 215 cities was $93,848,229, or 1.7 per cent above $92,283,085 in November but 17.4 per cent less than $113,551,576 in December 1940.

The 12-month total was $1,463,265,439, up 7.4 per cent from $1,362,666,270 in 1940.

Four cities failed to equal the 1940 record: New York, Detroit, Houston, and Oakland.

San Diego and New Orleans reported permits about three times larger than 1940, while the Fort Worth total was four times greater.

Regional totals of permit values, and comparisons with 1940, follow:

Geographical Divisions	December 1941	December 1940
New England	$5,156,774	$5,962,262
Middle Atlantic	14,650,559	24,834,988
South Atlantic	13,070,966	10,579,853
East Central	19,551,736	28,480,684
South Central	22,856,566	14,279,777
West Central	3,299,103	3,544,407
Mountain	1,347,810	1,943,968
Pacific	13,930,745	23,905,580
Total United States	93,848,299	113,551,576
New York City	6,724,050	14,600,064
Outside N. Y. City	87,124,249	98,951,492

Federal Reserve Earnings Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that net earnings of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks dropped from $25,860,000 in 1940 to $9,137,000 in 1941.

The drop was attributed both to a decline in gross earnings and an increase in expenses.

Out of the 1941 net earnings, the banks paid dividends of $8,470,000 to member banks, paid the Treasury $141,000, and assigned to surplus accounts $566,000.

Local Classified

(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references BACHMAN Brooklyn N Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

DRESSMAKING

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; reduced prices until March 1; will go out by the day. 344 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Com. 2434.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MAN'S raccoon coat, beautifully custom made, every skin especially selected; raccoon coat for man approximately 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighing 180 lbs.; owner has not worn coat more than 10 times; coat absolutely free from any signs of wear or stretching, looks in every way brand new; will not sell for resale. Please call owner in the evening from 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. Long 2860 MR. STILPHEN, 599 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOME SERVICE

STEUBENIZING SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND, 251 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5874—Fireproof your home, mothproof your rugs, furniture and clothes; painting and interior decorating; 5-year guarantee; no job too large or small; free estimates; serving homes for 10 years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, February 3, 1942 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of shore protection in the towns of Barnstable, Brewster, Dennis, Harwich and Yarmouth. It is estimated that approximately 2045 tons of heavy stone riprap and chips and 200 c. y. of earth fill will be required to complete the work. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such a sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company of securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, January 13, 1942.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY 15 Valley Street South Orange, N. J.

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN 9600, Boston

UPHOLSTERING

Complete Interiors—Upholstered Furniture—Draperies Reupholstering—Slip Covers THE ULLIAN CO. Mattresses — Box Springs 147 Charles Street, Boston Laf 2870

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

CASH for SINGER SEWING MACHINES in any condition. Buying only. KRON, 1626 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass. Asp. 0875.

WANTED USE CAR from private family; will pay cash. Call MR. HEFFRON, LASell 2199 (Newton, Mass.).

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED lady wishes loving care in quiet home of Christian Scientists, where no patients are taken. Address Box R-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BRONX, N. Y., 2625 Sedgwick Ave. (Kingsbridge Road)—Large, newly furnished single or double room, all conveniences; transits; board optional. MRS. REESE (Apt. 5-H).

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Drive (12-A)—Small, sunny room, bath; student or business person; cultured surroundings; reasonable. UN. 4-4830.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Spacious double, large kitchenette, centrally located; quiet, refined home; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 230 West 79th; Apt. 122—Homelike, outside rooms (single-double). Breakfast priv.; exceptional transportation. Tel. References.

N. Y. C., 620 W. 116 (73)—Comfortable room in real home; attractive, harmonious surroundings; $6.00. CAth. 8-5451 after 5.

N. Y. C., 495 W. End (7-N)—Front double, twin beds; housekeeping; near church; also large single; convenient transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TWO BLOCKS north Shoreham Hotel—Double room; bus at door; 20 minutes down town, walking distance. First Church; gentlemen, Columbia 2025, EX 222.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED—MEN

STRUCTURAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS required by large aircraft concern on East Coast. Excellent opportunities for young men with at least two years college training in Civil, Electrical, or Mechanical Engineering. Positions also open for experienced structural engineers. Give full particulars regarding training, experience, and salary expected, as well as photo in first letter. U. S. Citizens only. Box X-2, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, office routine, handle switchboard, experienced; salary in keeping with qualifications. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED General Maid, 2 children, own room and bath. Mrs. M. Cantor, 276 Dorset Rd., Waban, Mass. LASell 6286.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework or mother's helper desires position in Christian Science home, $45.00 a month; references; south preferred. Helen Hetterich, 218 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WOMAN 50, cultural background, experience with young people, wishes position counselor, hostess, housekeeper, motherless home of Christian Scientist or companion; Protestant. Mrs. Hazel Burhans, 5814 Cedarhurst, West Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN, congenial, wishes position as companion-attendant to lady; vicinity N. Y. C. or near-by locality; Protestant. Write Box B-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist, well recommended, with years of nursing experience, wishes position as companion. Write Box H-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Large Empire rose carved sofa, perfect condition. Telephone Braintree, Mass. 1135.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Rental opportunity of a lifetime; must leave city immediately; will sublet beautiful 8-room, 3-bath apartment at a tremendous sacrifice. 1258 Beacon Street, Asp. 3640.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY wishes small furnished apt. kitchenette—or will share apt.; East Side, N. Y. C. Phone SOuth 8-7352.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Old stone house, modern improvements; original beams, 5 fireplaces, 4 masters', 2 baths, servants' quarters; one of the loveliest homes in Bucks County; unfurnished or charmingly furnished. W. M. GIRDEN, 50 Pine Street, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Practitioner's office to share; light and cheerful; morning or evening hours. W-1, 2818 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WOMAN, employed in N. Y. C., wishes country home for son (six years) near school, commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

PALM BEACH, FLA.—Near ocean and church; accommodations, private home; $3.00 per day single, $4.00 double; transportation to church. SHAD-O-LAWN, 231 Australian Ave.

MOVING AND STORAGE

RETURN LOAD household goods wanted from Chicago or and route east, about Jan 17. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD SALES ORGANIZATION interested in additional lines for Chicago territory; 25 years' food industry experience.
IRWIN R. TUCKER COMPANY
306 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT with stenographic ability, 10 years' experience with corporation, trust, and personal accounts, university graduate; American, Protestant; free to travel. Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE secretary, detail knowledge of accounting, experienced corporation, trust and personal accounts; university graduate; 10 years' experience; American, Protestant; free to travel. Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

APARTMENTS WANTED

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WOMAN, employed in N. Y. C., wishes country home for son (six years) near school, commuting distance N. Y. C. Write Box R-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ONE FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, *Chairman* — CHANNING H. COX, *President*

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HOBART AMES ..... *Trustee*
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JOSEPH A. SKINNER ..... *Treasurer* Wm. Skinner & Sons
CHARLES H. STOCKTON ..... *Attorney*
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CUSTODIAN ★ TRUSTEE ★ GUARDIAN ★ EXECUTOR

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Crossword Quiz Answers

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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F T D A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or 4-7373

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Tydol Gas—Veedol Motor Oils
Cars Called For and Delivered
(One Stop Service)
387 Springdale Avenue
Phone ORange 3-9510

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
Annual January SALE of WHITE
Featuring Quality Brands at the Year's Lowest Prices

ENGLEWOOD

JOSEPH JANECEK
97 North Dean Street
Upholstering
Interior Decorating
Slip Covers
Phone Englewood 3-7702

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
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George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Fimken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City N J
Tel. Delaware 3-2100 -3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

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WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Heinz 57 HOMESTYLE SOUP
We carry a full line of Heinz Products
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO 2-4300

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1538

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N J
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil - Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Books, Stationery, Artwares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue Mont. 2-1653

NEWARK

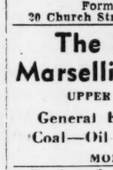
CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-0785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN


Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 to $6
B. Grossman & Co.
285 Main Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

GLOVERS ESSO SERVICE STATION
68 So. Orange Ave (West), So. Orange, N. J.
Fast, dependable motorcycle service
65 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Center St. Or. 4-6643, Or. 4-9618

PATERSON

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women, and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1384 Paterson WX 2010

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

THE GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be Fitted to the New Fall Foundation Garment
186 E. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 666

RIDGEWOOD

Mid Winter Sale
Reductions Extraordinary
JEAN'S MILLINERY
28 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE RIDGEWOOD

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone.... RIdgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

Antiques
RED MOON SHOP
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
January White Sale
Pequot Sheets—72x108—81x99—$1.59
Cannon Sheets—72x108—81x99—$1.19
Other Sizes in Proportion
Special Values in DISH TOWELS—WASH CLOTHS, ETC.

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
Hershey Ice Cream
30c a quart
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

Place Your Insurance Through
Mason F. Ferris
170 East Ridgewood Avenue
PH. 6-4847 and (Res.) 6-0192 W
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
Realtor, Approved H. O. L. C. Sales Office

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J. Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4944, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
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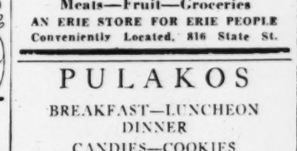
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Outlawing of 'Jerry Building' Needed in Assuring Better Homes for Workers

Canada Builds Thousands Of Small Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 14—Standardized, low-cost, demountable houses, which permit of rapid construction, are being built by the thousands across Canada by Wartime Housing, Ltd., for the Dominion Government, to provide low rental homes for some 10,000 war workers and their families.

Acute shortages of housing in larger industrial centers, in small towns and in wide-open spaces where new war industrial plants are now in operation have forced the Government to enter the real estate field, and endeavor to provide adequate housing for its employees.

The program has already resulted in contract awards as of Dec. 31 for 5651 houses of bungalow style, 35 staff house units accommodating about 90 single men each; four commissaries and such special accommodation as the Men's Center at Hamilton and the manning pool hostel for merchant seamen at Halifax.

The dormitory style staff houses are built largely by ordinary construction methods, whereas in the family dwellings special methods have been applied to facilitate mass production, rapid completion, and economical construction without curtailing quality.

Outlying Areas

In many cases war plants have been built in outlying areas, where workers must be housed, but despite the fact that costs of materials, transport and installation of utilities must have run fairly high, the final cost has been kept to a reasonably low figure.

The basic, four-room type being built has run as low as $1,638, with an average cost across Canada of $1,836, it was reported by Victor T. Goggin, general manager of Wartime Housing. The underground work alone at the big development at Halifax required a total outlay of $1,000,000.

The Financial Post of Toronto in an article outlining the housing program inaugurated a few months ago by Wartime Housing used the word "demountable" as applied to war-building rather than "prefabricated," pointing out that methods used in erection of the main frame of the houses in standardized, preassembled sections are a specialized and partial adaptation of prefabrication systems tried out for many years.

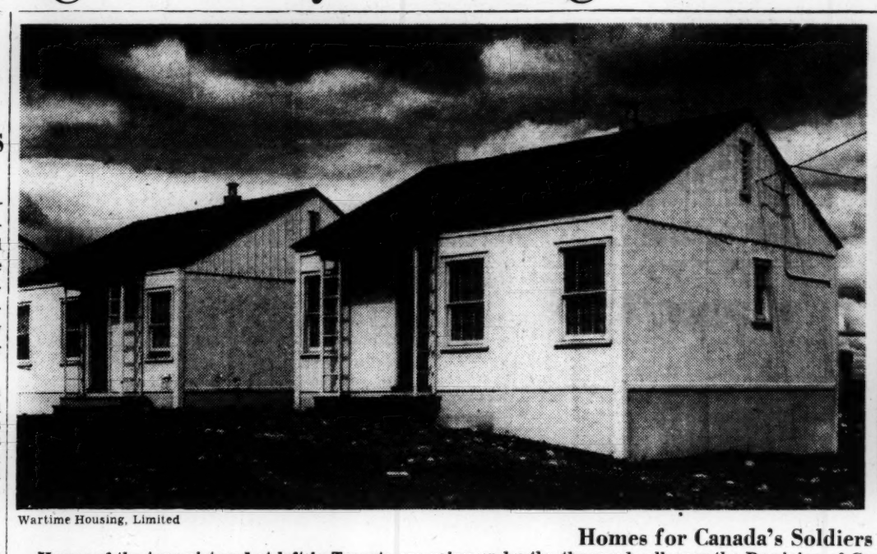
Wartime Housing is building homes to meet the war emergency, and wishes to have units that can be utilized in some way after the war. Furthermore, building the house of standard sections or panels means that not only can they be unbolted rapidly and the material used elsewhere, but they can also be erected with great speed. Sections of houses can be replaced easily.

In 16 Hours

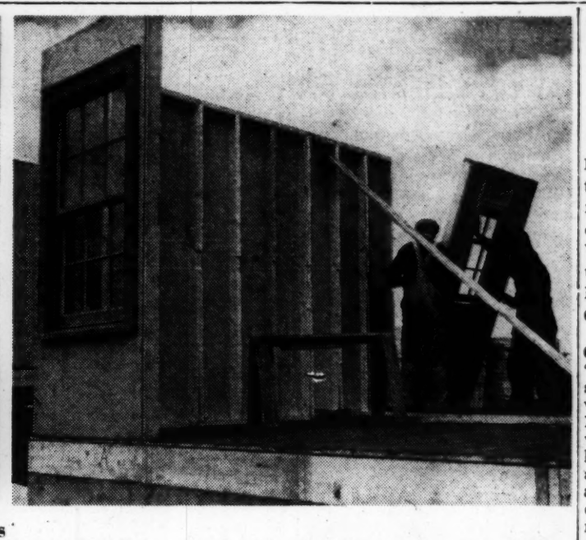
The framework of the house, if the panels are complete and on the site, can be put up in 16 hours, but the plumbing, wiring, interior and exterior finish, insulation, painting and other decorating, water, sewer and electric connections take much more time. Last summer a group of 20 houses at an eastern Ontario location was turned over to the company ready for occupancy within 30 days from the time the contractor arrived on the site.

The basic type of dwelling being constructed is a four-room bungalow, on standard size lots of 40 by 100 feet. Three variations are one-floor bungalows with two bedrooms, two being 24 feet by 24 feet, and the third 24 by 28 feet. The fourth type is a one and a half story house with two bedrooms upstairs. Different color schemes and exterior finishes mean that there are really eight main types of house, the finishes being clapboard; plywood or Masonite weather board in two-foot strips, with cedar and fireproof asbestos shingles. The finishes and types are varied in each group, with the asbestos finished houses in strategic points to act as fire stops. All houses have covered porches in front and open ones at the rear.

The houses generally have no basements, but they have storage cubicles, cupboard space and a fuel box on the back porch. There are no furnaces, the houses being heated by central-type stoves located in living rooms. They are thoroughly insulated, with rock wool or wood fiber. In most cases the foundations are wooden posts, on which are placed the beams, then the demountable floor and wall panels. The interior finish is either plaster board or wood fiber board, painted, and the roofs are covered with slate-colored asphalt roofing shingles. In some instances provision has been made for concrete cellars, and at the rocky site at Halifax, concrete foundation posts have been put in.



Wartime Housing, Limited



Homes for Canada's Soldiers

Homes of the type pictured at left in Toronto are going up by the thousands all over the Dominion of Canada. Prefabrication has aided this effort. These are four-room bungalows with all latest improvements. Panels of buildings are shown going into place at right.

Progress in Public Housing: New Developments Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — More than $84,000,000 of temporary loan notes of 28 local housing authorities will be sold shortly to private bidders offering the lowest interest rates, the United States Housing Authority has announced.

Bids for 18 of these issues of short-term paper will be opened Jan. 20 and bids for the other issues will be opened Jan. 27. The bid openings will be held by the various local authorities in their respective communities. At the last large sale of similar notes, in October, interest rates offered by buyers averaged 35-100 of 1 per cent.

The maturities of the various issues to be sold in the current offerings range from five to 12 months. They are noncallable, exempt from all Federal taxation and from state taxation in most states.

Funds obtained from the sale of these notes will be used to repay the United States Housing Authority for money already advanced on loan contracts, together with accrued interest, or to retire maturing short-term paper, and the balance will be used for construction costs during the term of the notes.

By selling such notes, the local authorities obtain funds at less than one-fifth the rate of interest which, under the law, the USHA would have to charge.

This procedure enables Housing Authorities to reduce the cost of their slum-clearance projects by 2 per cent or more. It therefore leads to a saving on the part of the Federal Government also, since subsidies to the Authorities are paid on the basis of the capital cost of the low-rent housing developments.

Since November, 1939, various local housing authorities have issued a total of over $938,000,000 of such notes. Most of these have matured and were paid when due. When the current sales have been consumated there will be a total of about $230,000,000 outstanding.

Kansas City Project

The first low-rent public housing project in Kansas City, Mo., will shortly get under way as the result of the approval of a United States Housing Authority loan of $3,605,400, representing 90 per cent of the cost of the project.

The Kansas City project will include 741 homes. Kansas City has been one of the few cities of its size in the country without public housing.

Pre-Cast Panels

Pre-cast concrete panels are being used in the construction of a United States Housing Authority experimental project at Alexandria, Va. The 15 units in the project will house Army enlisted personnel.

One of several small experimental projects designed to test new methods of construction in an effort to find cheaper, better, and faster ways of building, the Alexandria project will have concrete first floors poured in one piece, and walls, second floor, and roof made of the pre-cast concrete panels.

Slum Removals Urged

Slums cause a fire hazard especially dangerous in war and flimsy dwellings should be torn down immediately, according to Charlotte Carr, Director of Hull House, famous center for social work among low income families in Chicago.

"We hope that enemy bombers never roar over Chicago," Miss Carr said, "but either bombers or saboteurs could find a fertile field for destruction in the Chicago slum sections."

Hull House has already begun a campaign to accelerate housing improvements in slum neighborhoods. "At Hull House," said Miss Carr, "we do more than just work for improvements. We get down and fight for them. We're ready to do that in this housing matter."

Gardens Advised

Tenants of United States Housing Authority low-rent propects in Puerto Rico have been advised to plant all available space around their homes in vegetables in order to avert any possible food shortage which might result from a transfer of shipping facilities on the Puerto Rico-United States run.

Tenants were advised to plant vegetables, yautias, plantains, and bananas where possible. A number of the Puerto Rico housing projects are of the semirural type and the houses are surrounded by an acre or more of ground which can be planted.

Local officials said that such planting would not only provide food for the families in the projects but could become a good source of additional income.

National Emergency Bares Waste in Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war has raised prefabricated housing to the status of a "major industry," but permanent, social benefits will be brought to the masses only when some method is found to outlaw "jerry building" once and for all.

This opinion was volunteered today by Maurice Deutsch, consulting engineer and architect of New York City, who has had widely varied experience in prefabrication and been closely connected with Government housing authorities in Washington. His viewpoint represents the broad aspects of national housing problems.

Mr. Deutsch believes the war will hasten the appointment of a Housing Foundation representative of the entire building industry, to think primarily in terms of helping average Americans to own their own homes. Naturally the results of such enterprize would, in the opinion of the New York expert, return vast benefits to commercial interests without their having to seek them.

Step Toward Co-operation

Said Mr. Deutsch: "The national emergency has uncovered many abuses, waste, and limitations in the building industry, most of which have not been cured in the public interest. The greatest good has come out of the emergency through the stimulus to prefabricated housing and the proof that large-scale planning by private and Government co-operation can evolve great benefits to the public."

"Can America expect a soundly built $4,000 home to come out of the emergency experiments?" Mr. Deutsch's answer hinged upon the public demand for the removal of housing ills including collusion and disunity. He said the spur to prefabrication promised a soundly-built $4,000 house with resultant higher living standards and higher annual wages in the industry.

Time for Improvement

"The war will also teach us," he added, "the urgent need for firesafe construction under which category falls no more than 1½ per cent of all the nation's housing."

Research into firesafe housing alone Mr. Deutsch felt would reveal abuses tending to keep this type of construction away from the home-owning public. Yet firesafe construction materials and methods, he pointed out, hold out the promise of lower maintenance costs, lower heating bills, and lower fire insurance.

To the question: "Will labor and industry learn lessons from the wartime economy?" Mr. Deutsch had this to say: "Not unless such a national Housing Research Agency or Foundation is organized to do for shelter what the National Food Research Foundation is doing to safeguard foods and nutrition. Since the last World War, he said, no notable improvement has been made in housing the masses, that is as regards types and methods of construction.

"Through prefabrication and mass production methods, Henry Ford reduced the cost of automobiles one half and gave a far better car to the masses. Meanwhile during the same period, the costs of housing have more than doubled with no proportional increase in the quality of materials."

"Prior to the second World War we had an emergency—due mainly to unemployment, the 1929 economic debacle and the tremendous losses of 'peoples money' invested in real estate mortgages (loss of many billions in dollars) resulting from the disclosures of the mortgage fiasco. This compelled the Government to come to the rescue and brought relief through the Home Owners Loan Corporation, the RFC and the FHA."

Voluntary Control of Rents Preferred to Federal Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—Private building interests are controlling rent increases successfully and do not need any pegging of rents by the Government, Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards and of the First Mortgage Corporation, of Philadelphia, says.

He pointed out that Fair Rent Committees, although lacking "legal teeth," have clearly demonstrated themselves as effective bulwarks against undue rent increases. He cited San Diego, California, which had one of the most serious housing shortages in the country as a result of the defense program, as an example of the effectiveness of the voluntary plan of keeping rents on a sane basis.

"We have had a splendid spirit of co-operation demonstrated in almost all cases between landlord, tenant and the committees," Mr. Kniskern said. "In San Diego, where it might be expected that this plan would run into serious difficulties because of the decided shortage of living accommodations, the committee was enabled to set rents at a fair scale through the splendid co-operation of all parties concerned."

Mr. Kniskern remarked that this voluntary method of rent control had been advocated and sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and that its members had helped in the formation of the Fair Rent Committees in various sections of the country.

Few Cases of Resistance

In the few isolated cases where landlords have objected to the committee's decision, ways were quickly found—such as threatened raising of assessments, and increase in taxes, to force the recalcitrant property owner to "toe the mark."

"The number of such cases," Mr. Kniskern declared, "have been very few and very isolated. In Philadelphia, for instance, only two out of 470 landlords failed to go along with the committee's findings. They are mentioned here only to show that even though this plan is voluntary, and may lack the legal power to enforce its decisions, the Fair Rent Committees have ways and means of forcing quick acceptance of their findings."

The Fair Rent Committees, Mr. Kniskern pointed out, seek at all times to determine a fair economic rent, bearing in mind all carrying charges, maintenance costs, and a just return on the investment.

Proper Rentals Helped

The plan, he said, permits proper rentals and protects the tenant against unfair und unreasonable rent increases. Pegging of rents through legislation, on the other hand, legalizes rent gouging and harms the honest landlord and the tenant.

Mr. Kniskern cited the experience of rent control in Canada where aggressive landlords, who had taken advantage of the situation to raise rents before the rent legislation became effective, had these unjust rentals legalized by the rent control legislation to the disadvantage of tenants. While fair-minded landlords, who had refrained from raising rents until forced to do so by higher costs, then found themselves being forced to operate their properties at a loss.

In Toronto, where the American plan of rent control through Fair Rent Committees was recently placed in operation, virtually all rent profiteering is found to have been eliminated.

"We tried rent control through legislation in World War No. 1 and it was a decided failure," Mr. Kniskern concluded. "Now we are controlling rents through voluntary co-operation of landlords and tenants and it is proving a success. Pegging of rents or rent control legislation is not needed in the United States today."

Many Old Buildings To Be Put to New Use

The year 1942 will see the comeback of many old properties, and even neighborhoods, which had been believed well on their way toward obsolescence, building and real estate authorities predict.

In every community there are old dwellings of sound construction which can easily be converted into two or more modern apartments. Usually, they are conveniently located, but in sections which have suffered because of the movement of building to newer parts of the city and to suburbs.

Industrial Plant Expansion Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—With need for reconditioning industrial space felt by 53 per cent of American cities, according to a survey released today by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, its Society of Industrial Realtors, which has been in conference with Government officials on the problem of industrial plant rehabilitation, has been assured that if remodeling or reconditioning plants is needed in the war effort, financing aid will be available.

Wartime restrictions on sale of automobiles and of tires has put a sudden new emphasis on the value of dwellings in close-to-town neighborhoods and on existing transportation lines. In view of this new situation the Association's Committee on Housing and Blighted Areas will meet in Washington early in February to formulate suggestions for very general activity in rehabilitating of older residential neighborhoods of American cities as a wartime source of needed dwelling units.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Words of Current Interest

Christendom — *Kris'-'n-dum* (i short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Originally meaning, according to the Oxford Dictionary, "the condition of being Christian," the word has a remote history in English. As a name for the entire body of Christians, it goes back to the twelfth century. For longer or shorter periods it has carried certain special ecclesiastical significations; and politically, it has been used to mark off those parts of the world that are Christian from those that are Mohammedan. It seems to mean today the whole domain of Christianity.

Exhort (I Tim. 2:1)—*Eg-zort'* (*e* short, *o* as in *or*b). By Webster's second choice the *e* in the first syllable may become short *i*. Since the Oxford Dictionary prefers retaining the sound of *h*, those who accept Webster's choice should not be surprised at hearing the *h* now and then. The word has been long in English use, and anciently it was often spelled without the *h*.

The Tyndale version sets a model with "exhort," which, as often happens, is followed by Authorized. An American Translation offers a more modern, though hardly so forceful a verb, "urge." As to meaning, much of the idea of the Latin *exhortari*, "to encourage," remains.

Illimitable — *Il-lim'-it-a-b'l* (all *i*'s short, *a* as in sofa).

That which cannot be enclosed or circumscribed (Latin *limes*, "a bound," dividing tracts of land). An adjective coined in an accustomed way, to do the work of a phrase. The coinage process may have begun in French, though the word has long had a place in English discourse.

Indispensable — *In'-dis-pen'-sa-b'l* (both *i*'s short, *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

Contrived from the Latin verb *dispensare*, "to weigh out." French has the identical word. Back in the sixteenth century, it was in legal and ecclesiastical service; later, it came into general use.

Indissolubly — *In-dis'-o-lu-bli* (all *i*'s short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *u* quick-long as in unite). By Webster's second choice, *in'-di-sol'-u-bli* (all *i*'s short, *o* short, *u* quick-long). Everything except private opinion and second-choice lexicography holds out for stress on the second syllable, *dis*. At the same time, the Oxford Dictionary, like Webster's, allows stress on *sol*; so after all, there can be slight reason for dispute. A little more formality, perhaps, attaches to accenting the second syllable, and a little more clearness and convenience to accenting the third.

Inquiry — *In-kwir'-i* (first and third *i*'s short, second long). By Webster's second choice, *in'-kwi-ri* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity).

Ology — *Ol'-o-ji* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *i* short).

A sort of rhetorical word, or half-word, that sums up all the departments of physical learning; especially, perhaps, in their more pedantic aspects.

Panacea — *Pan'-a-se'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *e* long).

Came into use in late Greek. Taken over directly into English, evidently in about the sixteenth century. Meant, and still means, "a universal remedy."

Peradventure (II Tim. 2:25)—*Pur'-ad-ven'-tur* (first *u* as in urn, *a* clipped-short as in account, *e* short, *tu* palatized as in nature, *u* quick-long as in unite).

Goes back to the thirteenth century as an English expression, formerly in two words. As an adverb, meaning "perchance," it may class as archaic, though as a noun adapted from the adverb and meaning "hazard," it somewhat holds on.

Authorized employs the phrase "if peradventure," to represent a Greek conjunction that should ordinarily mean "lest ever." An American Translation endeavors to clear up the passage in II Timothy, rendering it, very freely, "if God may possibly let them repent and acknowledge the truth."

Shew (II Tim. 2:15)—*Sho* (long *o*). The spelling with an *e* is quaint, and has no bearing, as the modern eye views letters, on the pronunciation.

Authorized is literal to the Greek with "Study to shew thyself approved unto God." An American Translation modernizes with "Do your best to win God's approval."

Unfeigned (I Peter 1:22) — *Un-fand'* (*u* short, *a* long).

Tyndale has "without feigning," and other old translators use a similar expression. They were all fond of studying out devices of language that kept as closely as possible to the original, having especial regard for words as words. They were little inclined to substitute broad English phrases that might mean the same as the Greek but would call up different associations. The Greek adjective in the passage from I Peter means, taken very literally, "in a manner unlike that of an actor," "untheatrical." The adjective "unfeigned" seems designed to represent this idea somewhat precisely in English. An American Translation discards the method of word equivalents for what we might call one of intent equivalents, and renders the Greek with "sincere."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him.*—LAM. 3:25.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A name given Scotland.
2. Famous mountain in the Philippines; 9,610 feet.
3. A trotting-horse of a close-built and enduring stock originating in Vermont.
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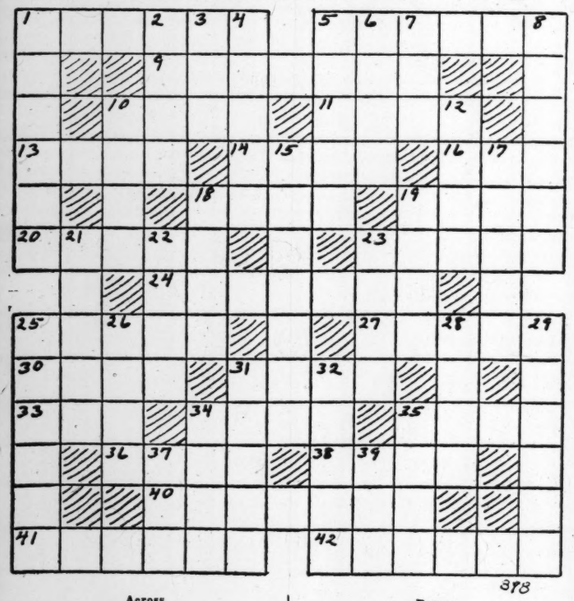
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What detective was introduced in "A Study in Scarlet"?
5—The fleur-de-lis is associated with what country?
9—What language is spoken in Perugia?
10—A midge is what?
11—What is a seaport city of Massachusetts?
13—Learning.
14—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
16—Self.
18—What is a nautical mile?
19—Short journey is what?
20—Who were children of Uranus and Gaea (sing.)?
23—Who is heroine of "Twelfth Night"?
24—What is a short-legged flightless aquatic bird of Southern Hemisphere?
25—What is one of gnawing animals?
27—What word occurs often in Psalms?
30—What is Scottish Gaelic?
31—Fashion.
33—What is any strong alkaline solution?
34—What is long hair on upper side of horse's neck?
35—A goad to action is what?
36—What is a radiated mark in writing or printing?
38—You might find a lotus in what famous river?
40—What is a mouthlike aperture?
41—What city of Japan is noted for its potteries?
42—What fruit resembles a crab apple and is much used for preserves?

Down

1—"To be, or not to be" is from what Shakespearean play?
2—What is a pit from which ores are taken?
3—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
4—What is a silk fabric with glossy surface?
5—What kind of lace has a square mesh?
6—Beams.
7—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
8—Fifth largest continent is said to have been named in honor of whom?
10—What do you call rough, hard particles of sand?
12—Agrippina was mother of what emperor?
15—What was Lewis Carroll's real name?
17—What operatic heroine is daughter of a hunchback jester?
18—What is a joint of the leg?
19—A prong is what?
21—What is one of most elastic substances known?
22—What is an apsidiole?
23—What tool has two jaws for holding work?
25—What do you call a native of Melos?
26—Employs.
28—What is an easy gait?
29—What is a port or haven?
31—What is first name of Mme. Jeritza, operatic soprano?
32—What is a coarse cotton drilling?
34—What is first name of orphan adopted by old Martin Chuzzlewit?
35—What is a vehicle on runners?
37—Also.
39—Sherbet is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs from yonder heights.
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How a Fireless Steam Locomotive Operates?

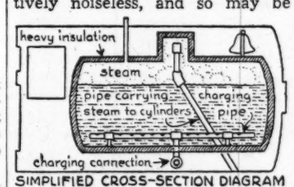
Fireless locomotives are not a sudden new development. The idea of running a locomotive on steam drawn from a central stationary boiler dates back at least three quarters of a century.

The principle of such an engine is one of heat storage, rather than of steam storage. An insulated pressure tank, which takes the place of the fired boiler in an ordinary steam locomotive, is more than half filled with water. Steam is charged into the tank under pressures of from 150 to 450 pounds per square inch through perforated pipes in the bottom. Heat energy is absorbed by the water and by the time a full charge is complete, the temperature in the tank is practically the same as that in the stationary boiler from which the steam is drawn.

As steam in the fireless locomotive tank is used in running the engine, the pressure in the tank falls. As the pressure on the surface of the water is reduced, the energy stored in the water turns to steam, which may be used to keep the engine running. This continues until the pressure drops below the minimum needed for operating the locomotive.

One type of fireless locomotive, operating on steam charged into its heavily-insulated pressure tank at 425 pounds pressure, is claimed to operate four hours on each capacity charge.

The fireless locomotive has found an important place in many industries as a safe and economic switching engine. Its economy is due to its use of steam generated in efficient stationary steam plants at low fuel costs, and to the fact that its original cost and upkeep are less than for fuel-burning locomotives. It is safe to use in lumber yards and other places where there is likely to be a fire hazard, because it literally is "fireless." And since the pressure cannot increase after the charge is complete, it also is explosion-proof. Moreover, it is smokeless and relatively noiseless, and so may be used freely in and around buildings and shops where "Puffing Billys" would scarcely find a warm welcome.—**W. P. Keasbey**



SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM OF A FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

From Plough to the RAF

London

The following is the story of a boy who made good through perseverance and hard work and through the wise discernment of a Wing Commander of the RAF. When the boy took his first Air Force examination he failed. It seems he should have obtained 50 per cent in mathematics. As he scored only 43 per cent, he was sent for by the Wing Commander, who talked to every rejected candidate before he was sent to other duties. The officer liked the look of the recruit and asked: "Is there any reason why you couldn't have done just a little better?" "No," said the boy, "I did my best." The Wing Commander thought for a moment, then he asked: How old are you?" "Nineteen," said the boy. "And what were you in civilian life?" "A ploughman," was the answer. The Wing Commander looked amazed. "When did you leave school?" he asked. "At 14, sir," the boy replied. "But . . . but," exclaimed the officer, "how on earth did you manage to get 43 per cent for mathematics? I should have been amazed if you got 3 per cent." "Well, sir," said the boy, "as soon as I heard I was accepted for the Air Force, I went back to night school. I had to walk nine miles a night three nights a week. I did my best, but I just did not have enough time before I was called up." The officer said: "You'll do—I will keep you. If at the end of your course you have done well, it will be all right. But it depends on you."

The boy went through his course. The following was the result of his final examination:

	P. C.
Navigation	89
Recognition of aircraft	92
Law and administration	96
Armament	86
Signals	100
Hygiene	98

The one-time ploughman went on to be one of the outstanding pupils of his Flying Course. He was recommended for a commission by the wise Wing Commander, who saw the possibilities in him, and by the Wing Commander of the Flying School as well. By now he will have his commission and his wings, of which he will be justly proud.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Get your knives sharpened here—25 cents!"

In Lighter Vein

Fed Up

Wherever a small five-year-old lad goes, he is stopped by dear, elderly ladies who say, running a hand through his mass of curly hair, "Oh, what beautiful curls. Where did you get them?" For months the child made no reply whatsoever. He waited until his first dinner in a restaurant, when again a kind lady paused by his chair. "Oh, what lovely curls," she murmured, giving them a playful rumpling. "Where did you get them?" The child looked up and replied, "It's a toupee."—Chicago Tribune.

Simple Task

Not being fit for military service, a little man tried for a job as a striker in a blacksmith's shop.

After looking him over the smith picked up the biggest hammer and threw it out of the window, saying: "If you can do this you can start work."

The little man picked up the anvil and threw it after the hammer, saying: "O.K., are we working outside?"—Exchange.

Suspense Both Ways

"Yes, my wife gets more out of a novel than anybody."

"How's that?"

"Well, she always starts in the middle, so she's not only wondering how it will all end, but how it began."—Answers.

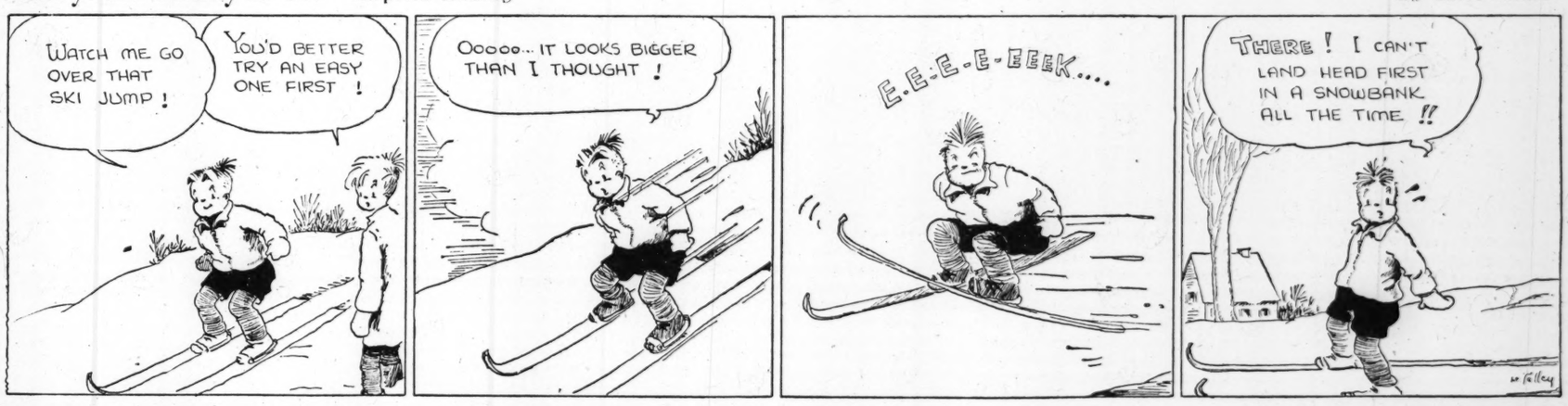
Where Would You Find—

1. The Land o' Cakes?
2. Mount Apo?
3. The state where the Morgan horse originated?
4. Dalhousie University?
5. Mostar?
6. The King Orange Jamboree?
7. The European city whose mascot is a bear?
8. The summer feeding ground of the rare Roosevelt Elk?
9. The Oklahoma Dam taken over by the United States Government recently?
10. The Pass of the Thirty Windmills?

(Answers appear on this page.)

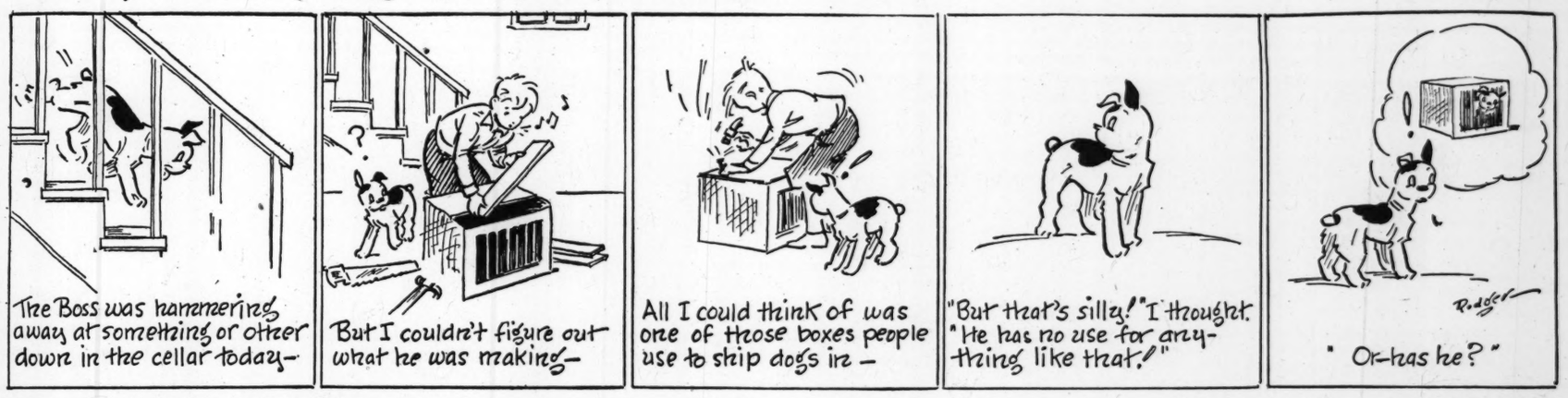
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Surprise Ending*

By LE PELLEY


WATCH ME GO OVER THAT SKI JUMP!
YOU'D BETTER TRY AN EASY ONE FIRST!
Ooooo... IT LOOKS BIGGER THAN I THOUGHT!
E-E-E-E-E-EEEK....
THERE! I CAN'T LAND HEAD FIRST IN A SNOWBANK ALL THE TIME!!
W. Pelley

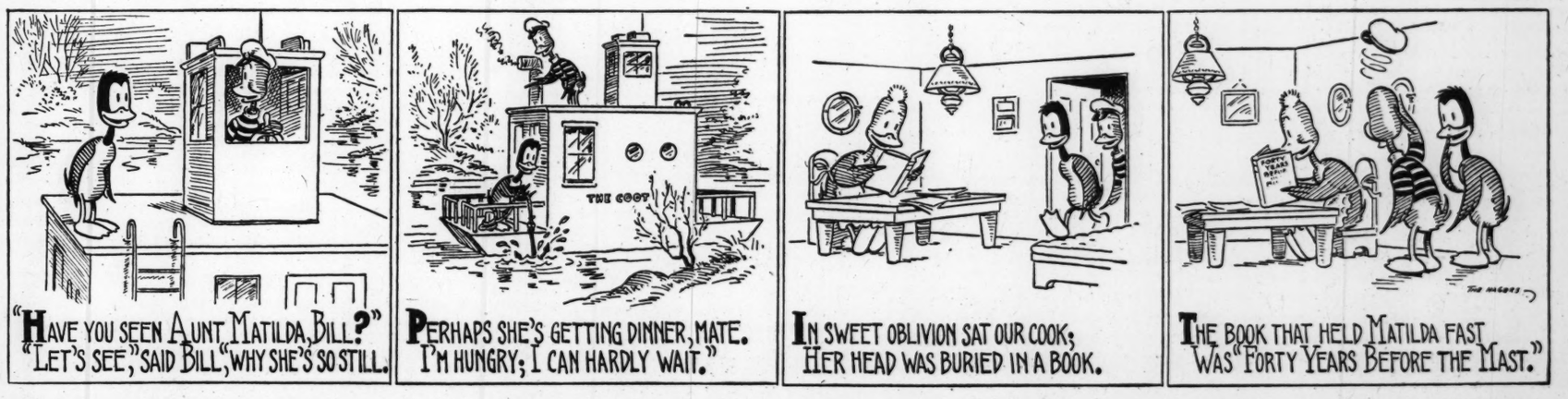
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*After All, It Is Just About My Size*

By RODGERS


The Boss was hammering away at something or other down in the cellar today—
But I couldn't figure out what he was making—
All I could think of was one of those boxes people use to ship dogs in—
"But that's silly!" I thought. "He has no use for anything like that!"
Or—has he?"
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Long Story*

By THE HAGERS


"HAVE YOU SEEN AUNT MATILDA, BILL?" "LET'S SEE," SAID BILL, "WHY SHE'S SO STILL.
THE COOT
PERHAPS SHE'S GETTING DINNER, MATE. I'M HUNGRY; I CAN HARDLY WAIT."
IN SWEET OBLIVION SAT OUR COOK; HER HEAD WAS BURIED IN A BOOK.
THE BOOK THAT HELD MATILDA FAST WAS "FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE MAST."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Organizing Victory

The United States appears to have made its greatest advance so far in World War Two. In this war of bases it has, by the order reorganizing war production, moved into a position on the factory front from which the Axis can be defeated. By setting up a commander in chief over industry, President Roosevelt has won a vital engagement in the Battle of Production.

At the time the first seven-man advisory defense board was established in May, 1940, this newspaper pointed out the advantages of a single-headed setup. We felt that only a concentration of authority and responsibility such as that which President Wilson finally vested in Bernard Baruch in the last war could mobilize democratic industry to outproduce the militarized economy of the Axis. Experience so far both in Britain and the United States has confirmed this view. Apparently it has persuaded Mr. Roosevelt to name Donald Nelson for the rôle of an American Beaverbrook.

Many observers of the difficulties in co-ordinating America's war production effort under the boards so far tried have been afraid that the expected reorganization would be only another reshuffling of OPM and SPAB. They had hoped that the President would not only delegate real authority to one man, but that he would call in someone—the biggest man he could find—with a fresh approach to the whole problem.

The Nelson appointment is likely to please most of these observers. For the executive director of SPAB has shown himself able to keep his eye on the big things and to break the bonds of bureaucracy. Mr. Nelson has not been among the defeatists of OPM who have been saying that industry could not be converted to war work on the scale now demanded. He believes the job can be done, which certainly is the first qualification for doing it.

For success in the biggest production task ever tackled by any man or country, Mr. Nelson will need more of the relentlessness which is said to be the secret of Mr. Beaverbrook's achievement. There is hope that he will not hesitate to use his new powers; hitherto working in a secondary post, he has steadily acquired more and more power by proving his ability to use it and to get things done.

If the President backs his production "Czar," there should soon be a marked advance on the American factory front. It is to be hoped that centralization extends to procurement, which at present has often fallen between the Army-Navy and OPM stools. The biggest lag in America's production effort so far has been due to the failure to use existing industrial equipment instead of building new plants. This requires the parceling out of orders to small producers and the co-ordinating and assembling of their "bits and pieces."

Mr. Nelson has shown himself particularly valuable in achieving such co-ordination, a task for which the Army and Navy were ill prepared. Apparently procurement is now to be placed primarily in civilian hands, with the military men merely saying what they need. Linked with the lag in procurement has been the general tenderness of Government about forcing conversion of industry to war production, as spot-lighted now by the situation in the automobile factories. The Government and the new production chief will have to crack down.

The base for a great victory has been occupied. The one-man set-up for production has been established. But Mr. Nelson, Mr. Roosevelt, Congress, and the American people must now insure victory in the Battle of Production by single-minded, unrelenting use of the powers and procedures just acquired.

Prologue to Rio

Postponements of the Argentine Foreign Minister's arrival at Rio de Janeiro have emphasized his Government's isolationism for all the nations represented in the inter-American conference. This isolationism is more than an attempt to keep Argentina out of the war. It is part of a policy with which Dr. Ruiz Guinazu and his associates have hoped to offset United States influence in South America.

But these Argentine leaders have to reckon not only with the constructive effects of the United States' Good-Neighbor policy; they face also the destructive effects of the bad-neighbor policy of the Axis. One possible result of Argentina's insistent isolationism now would seem to be that country's isolation from the rest of the Americas.

Dr. Ruiz Guinazu has had forewarnings that his policies of appeasing the Axis would have a rough time at Rio. On January 7 a meeting of South American statesmen in Buenos Aires was arranged by the Argentine Government in an effort to counter United States influence in the approaching inter-American conference. Uruguay did not accept an invitation to attend. Later, the Chilean representative—after criticizing the tendency shown at Buenos Aires to divide the American continent into regional blocs—altered his traveling plans and joined the Uruguayan Minister en route to Rio de Janeiro.

This prologue to the Rio conference was significant for the light it threw on a rivalry for Hemisphere leadership. It was still more significant for its disclosure that among the American Republics generally there exists an awareness of a deeper issue than continental leadership—namely, the security of the New World as a whole.

War Literature

The seed catalogues are coming, never more appreciated than in this year of war literature. Zinnias and marigolds. Snapdragons and verbena. Sweet peas and morning glories.

Wistfully we turn the pages until, like a challenge, here we read, "New and Better Vegetables." Red cabbage. Long orange carrots. Plume celery. Golden Bantam corn. White spine cucumbers. Scarlet Globe radishes. Blue Hubbard squash. Break o' Day tomatoes. Just as enticing. Just as colorful. And the world's at war.

"Maybe," we say slowly, as we turn over more pages of profitable possibilities, "we better this year raise vegetables." Who says a seed catalogue is not war literature?

Justice, Not Vengeance

Many a time in the early history of America it was a close decision whether the vigilantes, having captured a horse thief, would dispose of him according to their own lights or turn him over to the authorities to be dealt with by law. The treatment of international bandits is approaching a rather similar stage.

In London, a conference of representatives of nine occupied countries has sought to assure that Nazi administrators responsible for lootings, cruelties, and mass executions shall be brought to account through legal trial and conviction rather than by reprisal, perhaps assassination, at the hands of the peoples they have oppressed. The resolution adopted by the group calls for international solidarity "to avoid repression of these acts of violence simply by acts of vengeance on the part of the general public and in order to satisfy the sense of justice of the civilized world."

The law to fit these cases does not have to be improvised. It exists in the Hague Convention of 1907, which Germany signed. That covenant forbids pillage, the breaking up of families, religious persecution, maltreatment of individuals, uncompensated seizure of property, and the infliction of collective penalties on communities for acts of individuals they could not be expected to control.

There remains the question of what to do with those cynical leaders of Nazi-Fascism who initially plunged the world into war. They, too, must be brought before tribunals competent to apply modern standards of criminology to their conduct. Incidentally, what could be more appropriate than long terms at hard labor rebuilding some of the areas they have devastated?

The free Governments of the occupied countries have gathered evidence and compiled lists of the Nazi overlords to be indicted for mistreatment of civilian populations. They place among their principal war aims "punishment through the channel of organized justice of those guilty and responsible for these crimes" and they declare their determination to see "that sentences pronounced are carried out."

This last point is important. Certainty of punishment is more of a deterrent to the criminal than merely severe threats. It is also more of an assurance to the safety of society. Peoples will be tempted to take the law into their own hands as Axis power breaks up, but the experience of civilized communities shows this is not the way to build a permanent system. The best way to save Nazi and other militarist brigands from summary vengeance is to assure beyond evasion that they will be punished and punished adequately by processes of justice.

It happens in real life as well as reel life: Jimmy Stewart, the actor, has been promoted from private to lieutenant after six months' service.

"Thank You, Mr. Tojo"

After all, the United States itself and the cause of world freedom owes much to the decision in Tokyo which caused the Japanese to attack the Hawaiian and other American islands in the Pacific rather than to by-pass the Philippines and descend directly upon Thailand, Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies. The unifying effect of the Pearl Harbor and Guam incidents has been noted before, but no more forcefully than in the recent remarks of Dr. William W. Hall, Jr., president of the College of Idaho, a Presbyterian school, at a program commemorating the anniversary of the American Bill of Rights:

> Two days before the events of Pearl Harbor, a poll was taken of student opinion at the College of Idaho. . . . A majority indicated that they considered it preferable that Hitler should win the war rather than that the United States should become directly involved. A larger majority believed that President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie had exaggerated the seriousness of the Nazi menace. Seventy per cent voted in favor of the United States standing idly by, should Japan make further encroachments upon Asiatic territory, presumably Singapore, the Malay States, Burma, or the Dutch Indies.

President Hall was at pains to point out that the events of December 7 completely reversed this situation, destroyed many isolationist tendencies with one blow, awakened the somnolent, and aroused the indifferent. How this unity has made itself felt in all American ranks is common knowledge.

If today, in the Pacific, the fortunes of war seem to weigh down the Japanese side of the scale, the balance—all considered—must be deemed in the United States's favor. That 70 per cent of the Idaho students—and thousands of other men and women whose eyes were not open on the morning of December 7—would still have said, "This isn't our war," had Japan attacked only Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Indies. To paraphrase J. P. Marquand, "Thank you, Mr. Tojo."

Our Readers Say—

"Union for Common Purposes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellent results of the conference of the International Labor Organization were very encouraging. Delegates from thirty-five countries met at Columbia University to reason together on the all-important subjects of wartime collaboration and postwar reconstruction.

Your illuminating article on the conference titled "The League Lives," by W. H. Stringer, must have gladdened the hearts of countless readers in many parts of the world. This article gave an account of how twenty-nine other nations are today committed to forbid the work of children below fourteen years of age, and thirty-two guarantee their workers a weekly day of rest.

The scriptural admonition to "Come now, and let us reason together," is today certainly being fulfilled.

The ever-increasing international organization of Federal Union is contributing tremendously by replacing the idea of "nationalism." How very true is the statement expressed by Lord Lothian that peace and friendliness among nations "will only be established when enough citizens of national states, while retaining their full autonomy in national affairs, are willing to form themselves in a world nation for common purposes, to enter into that organic and indissoluble bond which is the foundation not of a League, but of a Commonwealth of Nations. . . . When there are enough 'elect' men and women of this kind in the world, there will arise that city, foreshadowed in Revelation, in which there is no more war, because the Glory of the Lord is the light thereof, and the former things have passed away." (*Round Table*, March, 1941.)

Toronto — C. F. J.

Air Force as an Independent Unit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to expert opinion, separating the air force from the Army and Navy, and establishing it as an independent unit, would weaken the armed forces of the United States.

An attempt to make such a separation has already been made. The people need to watch such moves that they are not allowed to jeopardize the fighting strength of the country. We have only to remember a slogan of the dictators, "Divide and conquer," to realize the danger of division and disunity.

Now, more than ever, unity is needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

Chicago — EDWARD G. CARTER

"In Our March Toward Victory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh, with millions of patriotic men and women who upheld his views, should be congratulated, not condemned. They demonstrated their patriotism by instantly abandoning their personal opinion on our involvement in foreign wars, to follow their President and country, after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

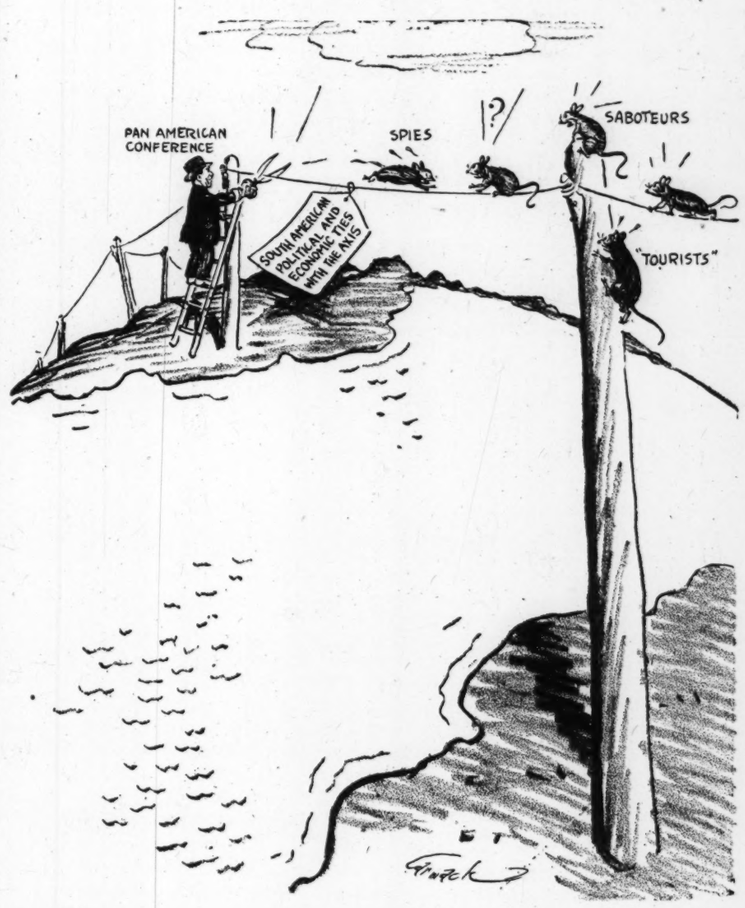
We are now united as a people and former differences and disagreements should be forgotten in our march toward victory. One thing is certain: past rancors and resentments have no place in present plans. If unity is strength, disunity is weakness.

EDMUND K. GOLDSBOROUGH

Washington

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cutting Their Main Line?



Czech 'Revenge' on Canadian Soil

CHICAGO

I have just returned from Saskatchewan in West Central Canada. There in the lonely settlement of Bright Sand I came upon a noble instance of Czechs paying back Germans. Years ago many Czech farmers migrated to Canada, just as they did to the United States. Colonies of them settled in Saskatchewan, obtained good land, worked diligently and prospered. I was inspired to learn how some of them just "got even" with a group of recent German settlers.

I traveled rather extensively through Saskatchewan, which is as large as Texas and has fewer than a million inhabitants, and as I went from one settlement to another, I was often reminded of my own beautiful Bohemia. A community of German refugees recalled with special poignancy a sad scene I had witnessed in Praha. After the conference at Munich in September, 1938, when Czechoslovakia was delivered over to Hitler, we all realized that the Nazi dictator would seize our country and brutally persecute not only Czechs, but also every German in Sudetenland who had dared oppose him.

There were many Germans in the Bohemian mountains who had placed freedom and decency above the fanatical exaltation of "race" and who had preferred Czechoslovakian democracy to Hitler's "new order." They realized their desperate situation and tried to flee from the tyrant's fury. One morning a train carrying more than a thousand German men, women and children left Praha for Poland. The sad people on it who took leave of weeping friends at the station, were lumber jacks from the mountain forests, textile workers, editors and teachers. In their search of safety and freedom, they went from Poland to England and from there to a settlement called Bright Sand in Western Canada, where I just visited some of them.

* * *

Saskatchewan is a lonely country of wide, gloomy prairies, shrilly whistling winds, chilling distances, and much bare, uninviting land.

In one of the most isolated parts of it, on meager, sand-covered acres, supporting only sparse aspen woods and yielding but scanty crops, the Sudeten refugees were settled. Even the most expert of farmers would have found difficulty in making a living there, and many of the refugees weren't farmers at all. So they fared badly and felt almost as exiles in banishment.

On visiting them I found them very lonely, clad in frayed old garments, rather inadequately fed and sustained mostly by dreams of their happy past. When we talked of Bohemia, tears filled their eyes.

Formerly they had read the best of Europe's books, listened to great operas, viewed the world's finest dramas and rejoiced in the rich and varied culture of an area where many gifted nations met. So it was not strange that log cabins in bleak, windstripped Bright Sand, in the somber Loon River Valley, in the far corner of distant Saskatchewan seemed dreary.

But on one occasion an unexpected event brightened their monotonous days. Three big carloads of farm implements, clothing, grain and potatoes were sent by Czech settlers from farms 150 miles away as gifts for the Germans from Bohemia.

At that very moment, other Germans were executing Czechs by the thousands, imprisoning them by the scores of thousands and persecuting them by the hundreds of thousands. The Czech farmers in Saskatchewan knew that their dearest friends and closest relatives in the "old country" were undergoing terrible suffering at the hands of Germans, and that a German dictator was trying to eliminate their nation, yet they sent a whole caravan of precious gifts to Germans in Loon Valley.

This act impressed me so much that I wrote to ask the Czech farmers, Mrachek and Kolafa, who had been its chief instigators, why they had been so kind. Here are extracts from the answer which I received:

* * *

"My dear friend, Senator Beneš: You ask me to write you why Mr. Kolafa and I have taken so much interest in our Czechoslovak refugees settled in northern Saskatchewan. First, I am a member of the Czechoslovak Alliance in Canada, whose chosen duty it is to help our refugees wherever we can. Secondly, I believe I understand their sufferings and their sacrifice.

"Many of our Czechoslovak refugees of German origin made their way to western Canada and settled in the wilderness of northern Saskatchewan. This brings me back to my childhood days, when I used to read about fairies and about babes lost in the woods. These German people from Czechoslovakia were in real life the babes lost in the woods, but there were no fairies to look after them. They were broken hearted over losing their homes, some also over losing their loved ones, and being forced to flee thousands of miles from their native land to a strange country and live among strangers.

"We did only our duty when we collected machinery, food and clothing for our refugees. It was not so much for their financial support, though that was considerable, but for their moral support, to give them a new heart and courage and a new lease on life by showing them that they were among friends. When this collection was being organized, the question was raised as to who those people were. Were they Czechoslovaks or Germans, Roman Catholics or Protestants? It was pointed out that they were brothers, blood brothers of those German criminals who were just then murdering the patriotic sons of our Czech nation. That was the truth. But my answer always was: 'Even if they were African Bechuans we should still help them.' That was our duty to our refugees. It was our duty to Czechoslovakia. It was our duty to God. Sincerely yours, Vojta Mrachek, Dodsland, Saskatchewan."

I think of my native country and my heart grieves for the wrongs inflicted upon it. But I am inspired by those noble-minded farmers of Dodsland and Valley Centre, who have seen their Czechoslovak homeland lost, but who have not lost their sense of brotherly love.

I am proud to have been born in Bohemia. And happy. This Czechoslovak nation shall never die. It cannot die, for the eternal God is living in its heart. — VOJTA BENEŠ

The Wide Horizon

An Expression of Faith

By Violet Alleyn Storey

NEW YORK CITY

In a troubled time, many centuries ago, the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews defined faith as "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Today, in the most troubled time the entire world has ever known, the newspapers of New York City carry, in bold type, covering an entire page in each issue, the reaffirmation of such a faith.

"An advertisement" this proclamation of faith might be labeled; for it has been paid for by one of the city's largest department stores that, with the beginning of 1942, is celebrating its centennial. "The year was 1842," this advertisement, this reaffirmation of and exhortation to faith, is headed, and it goes on to tell of a certain young man of America who came, in that year, to the pioneer village of Vincennes, Indiana. He had no friends, no money, no experience, no credit, and only a grammar school education. But he possessed an abundance of faith—to which he gave practical expression by opening a store.

* * *

A great many of his contemporaries must have been certain his venture would, in the near future, meet with failure. Certainly not even the most confident optimist in that "black year of 1842," would have entertained so fantastic an idea as that the opening of that little country store in Vincennes would be celebrated, 100 years later, in New York City as well as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee by great stores, bearing the founder's name and patronized by millions of customers. For, we are reminded, "the great land boom of the '30's had collapsed in the panic of '37. Every bank had suspended specie payment. . . . Government was paralyzed. The country faced war with England over Oregon and northern Maine; with Mexico over Texas; with itself, over slavery. What a hopeless future!"

But, by 1848, the country—and the young man who had opened the store—had prospered prodigiously. The quarrel with England had been settled; the war with Mexico fought and won. Moreover, the United States had acquired a vast territory stretching to Puget Sound. And gold had been discovered in California.

Today we can look back on those hundred years between 1842 and 1942 as a veritable "century of progress" despite their seeming setbacks. Indeed, as the advertisement for faith in ourselves and the future assures us, "today, people are so much better fed, better clothed, better housed, better educated; they have so much more security that it's hard for us to realize now just what the world of 1842 was like."

What we well realize, of course, is that there is room for improvement along these material lines in many places in this vast, resourceful land of ours but we are confident, at the same time, that such improvement is not being neglected and will not be even in the midst of our all-out effort for national defense. More and larger housing projects are still being planned and built. Social services are being increased.

* * *

And yet we know that the things we hope for today are not, fundamentally, as they may of necessity have been back in 1842, either material things or those of selfishly nationalistic concern. The things we dare hope for today are primarily "things of the spirit." It is these, world peace leading the list, of which our faith is called upon to be the "evidence"—to which that faith can and must increasingly lend "substance."

It is a tremendously encouraging sign of our times—of our age so frequently mislabeled one of little faith—that a commercial organization should, on its hundredth anniversary, ignore the fact that rulings on priorities and increased defense taxes will soon make "business as usual" an impossibility and should confidently choose to exhort not only its customers but the entire Nation to keep and increase faith.

The conclusion to this expression of faith is worth quoting:

"And so, in a world at war, we feel that this hundredth birthday is an appropriate occasion to remind the American people how far they have come in these past hundred years; what victories they have won; and what more they will do in the strength of their high determination. The next hundred years will be even greater than the last. The young people today—as we meet the present challenge of aggression—are faced with no dead-end but with the greatest opportunity in history—the opportunity to rebuild a shattered world."

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